

Norwegian Course

Handbook

Instructions

Vocabularies

Explanatory notes

The Linguaphone Institute

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will be found under **be** in the Norwegian-English section and the corresponding "to ask for" under "ask" in the English-Norwegian section.

When using the English-Norwegian section of the Vocabulary for the purpose of composition, what has been said above regarding the varying meaning of words in different contexts should be borne in mind. When selecting a Norwegian word in the English-Norwegian section as a translation of a given English word, it is advisable to look it up in the Norwegian-English section to see whether it is rendered there by an English word corresponding to the meaning it is desired to convey. If there is then still any doubt, recourse should be had to a good dictionary.

The greatest care has been exercised in the compilation of these vocabularies, but in the event of errors being detected in it we shall be grateful if these are pointed out to us; any suggestions for its improvement will be welcomed and given careful consideration for future editions.

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ABBREVIATIONS

accus.	accusative (case)
adj.	adjective
adjl.	adjectival
adv.	adverb
approx.	approximately
c.	common (gender)
conj.	conjunction
dep.	deponent
e.g.	for example
gen.	genitive (case)
i.e.	that is to say
imp.	imperative
lit.	literally
n.	neuter (gender)
pass.	passive
pl.	plural
p.p.	past participle
pron.	pronoun
rel.	relative
s.	singular
sthg.	something
subj.	subjunctive

Innledning NA SKAL VI SNAKKE NORSK

FØRSTE (I) DEL

innledning (c.), introduction
 nå, now
 skal, shall
 vi, we
 snakke, (to) speak
 norsk, Norwegian
 nå skal vi snakke norsk, now let's speak Norwegian; now we are going to speak Norwegian
 første, first
 del (c.), part
 god, good
 morgen (c.), morning
 vær, be
 (å være, to be)
 så, so
 snill, kind
 å, to
 høre, (to) hear
 etter, after
 høre etter, (to) listen
 vær så snill å høre etter, be so kind as to listen; please listen
 jeg, I
 er, am, is, are
 (å være, to be)
 lærer(en) (c.), (the) teacher
 De, you
 elev(en) (c.), (the) pupil; (the) student
 norsk, Norwegian
 ikke, not
 jeg snakker, I speak; I am speaking
 i, in
 Norge (n.), Norway
 man, one
 man snakker, one speaks
 man snakker norsk, one speaks Norwegian; Norwegian is spoken; they speak Norwegian

dette, this
 et (n.), a; one
 bord (n.), table
 en (c.), a; one

ANNEN (II) DEL

annen, second
 dag (c.), day
 god dag, good day; good morning; good afternoon; good evening

bok (c.), book
 bok(en), (the) book
 ligger, is lying; lies
 (å ligge, to lie)
 på, on
 bord(et) (n.), (the) table
 står, stands; is standing
 (å stå, to stand)
 i, in
 dagligstue(n) (c.), (the) sitting-room; (the) living-room
 det (n.), that; it
 stol (c.), chair
 De sitter, you are sitting; you sit
 (å sitte, to sit)
 ved, at; by
 har, have; has
 (å ha, to have)
 hånd(en) (c.), (the) hand
 i hånden, in your hand
 ser, see; sees
 (å se, to see)
 De ser i boken, you are looking at the book
 De lytter, you are listening; you listen
 (å lytte, to listen)
 til, to; till
 min, my
 stemme (c.), voice
 De lærer, you are learning; you learn
 (å lære, to learn)
 forstå, (to) understand
 lese, (to) read
 og, and
 skrive, (to) write

jeg taler, I speak; I am speaking
 (å tale, to speak; talk)
 langsomt, slowly
 når, when
 De forstår, you understand
 fort, quickly
 De forstår ikke, you do not understand

Innledning II—Leksjon 1)

svare, (to) answer, reply
mine (pl.), my
spørsmål (n.), question(s)
hvem, who
eller, or
også, also; as well; too
nei, no
snakker De norsk?, do you speak Norwegian?
ja, yes
lite grunn, a little
hva, what
hvor, where
den (c.), it

Leksjon 1

MIN FAMILIE

en, one
første, first
leksjon (c.), lesson
min, my
familie (c.), family
her, here
kone (c.), wife
sønn (c.), son
datter (c.), daughter
jeg heter, my name is; I am called
(å hete, to be called)
min kone heter, my wife's name is
fru, Mrs.
(frue (c.), wife)
hun, she
kvinne (c.), woman
mann (c.), man; husband
fru Linds mann, Mrs. Lind's husband
vi, we
to, two
barn (n.pl.), children
(barn, child)
gutt(en) (c.), (the) boy
han, he
tolv, twelve
år (n.), year(s)
gammel, old
pike(n) (c.), (the) girl
åtte, eight

bror (c.), brother
søster (c.), sister
de, they

hva gjør De?, what are you doing?
(å gjøre, to do)
hva lytter De til?, what are you listening to?
Deres, your
hva lærer De nå?, what are you learning now?
meg, me
Dem (acc.), you
meget, very; much
godt (adv.), well; good
da forstår jeg Dem ikke, then I do not understand you

søsken (pl.), brothers and sisters
hans, his
far (c.), father
mor (c.), mother
hennes, her
våre (pl.), our
deres, their
foreldre, parents

min kone sitter, my wife is sitting
(å sitte, to sit)
lenestol (c.), easy-chair; armchair
leser, is reading; reads
(å lese, to read)
min kone leser i en bok, my wife is reading a book
jeg røker, I am smoking; I smoke
(å røke, to smoke)
sigarett (c.), cigarette
vindu(et) (n.), (the) window
klapper, is stroking; strokes
(å klappe, to stroke)
hund(en) (c.), (the) dog
kne (n.), knee
figger på kne, is kneeling; is on his knees
leker, is playing; plays
(å leke, to play)
med, with
tog (n.), train
vår (c.), our
katt (c.), cat
værelse(t) (n.), the room

Leksjon 2

SPØRSMÅL OG SVAR

to, two
annen, second
svar (n.), answer; reply
hva heter jeg?, what is my name?; what am I called?
De heter Lind, your name is Lind; you are called Lind
mange, many

hvor mange, how many
det er hun, she is (*lit.* that is she)
gulv(et) (n.), (the) floor
noen, any, some
brødre (pl.), brothers
ingen, not any; none; no
som, who; that
hvem er det som røker?, who is smoking?
røker De?, do you smoke?

Leksjon 3

VART HJEM

tre, three
tredje, third
vårt (n.), our
hjem (n.), home
de fleste, (the) most
familier (c. pl.), families
(familie, family)
bor, live; are living
(å bo, to live)
leilighet(er) (c.), flat(s)
men, but; however
eget, own
mange har eget hus, many (people) have their own house
forstedene (c. pl.), suburbs
(forstad, suburb)
villa (c.), villa; detached house
i utkanten, on the outskirts
av, of; off
by(en) (c.), (the) town; city
som, like; as; which; that
andre, other
villa(er), villa(s); (detached) house(s)
etasje(r) (c.), floor(s)
foruten, besides; as well as
kjeller (c.), cellar
loft (n.), loft

kjeller(en) (the) cellar
fyrrom (met) (n.), (the) boiler-room
rom (n.), room
for, for
oppbevaring (c.), storing
mat (c.), food
frukt (c.), fruit
i første etasje, on the ground floor
vi finner, we find
(å finne, to find)
spisestue (c.), dining-room
kjøkken (n.), kitchen
liten (c.), small, little

entré (c.), hall
denne (c.), this
entre(en), (the) hall
i denne entreen, in this hall
knagg(er) (c.), peg(s)
yttertøy (n.), outer wear
hylle (c.), shelf
til, for
hatt(er) (c.), hat(s)
stativ (n.), stand
paraply(er) (c.), umbrella(s)
fra, from
fører, lead; leads
(å føre, to lead)
trapp (c.), staircase
opp, up; upstairs
annen etasje, first floor
hvor, where
soveværelse(r) (n.), bedroom(s), (*lit.* sleeproom(s))
bad (n.), bathroom
toalett (n.), toilet
smal, narrow
stort (n.), big; large
luftig, airy
der, there
vi oppbevarer, we store; keep
(å oppbevare, to store; keep)
forskjellige, various; different
ting (c.), thing(s)
brukes, use
(å bruke, to use)
for, for; at
øyeblikk(et) (n.), (the) moment
for øyeblikket, at the moment; just now

rundt, round; around
hage (c.), garden
frukttrær (n.), fruit-trees
(frukttre, fruit-tree)
bærbusk(er) (c.), fruit-bush(es)
høy, tall; high
flaggstang (c.), flagpole

nordmenn (c.), Norwegians
glad, fond; glad; happy
er glad i, are fond of
(å være glad i, to be fond of)
blomst(er) (c.), flower(s)
slags, sort(s); kind(s)
mange forskjellige slags blomster, many
different kinds of flowers
rose(r) (c.), rose(s)
tulipan(er) (c.), tulip(s)

Leksjon 4 SAMTALE

fire, four
fjerde, fourth
samtale (c.), conversation
skal, shall
om, about
kan, can
(å kunne, to be able to)
si, (to) say; tell
litt, a little
utenfor, outside
litt utenfor byen, not far from the town
riktig, right; correct
helt riktig, quite right; quite correct
verken, neither
verken . . . eller, neither . . . nor
la, (to) let

osv. (= og så videre), etc. (= and so on)
kjøkkenhage (c.), kitchen garden
vi dyrker, we grow; cultivate
(å dyrke, to grow; cultivate)
potet(er) (c.), potato(es)
spinat (c.), spinach
blomkål (c.), cauliflower
gulrøtter (c.), carrots
(gulrot, carrot)
løk (c.), onion(s)

ett, one
fem, five
seks, six
regner med, count; include
(å regne med, to count; include)
soveværelse(t), (the) bedroom*
hvilke, which; what
stue (c.), living-room; sitting-room
vokser, grow
(å vokse, to grow)
bare, only
et par, a couple; a few
liker De frukt?, do you like fruit?
(å like, to like)
særlig, particularly; especially
eple(r) (n.), apple(s)
pære(r) (c.), pear(s)

* The speaker should have said *soveværelsene* (definite form plural), "the bedrooms".

Leksjon 5 VAR DAGLIGSTUE

fem, five
femte, fifth
kommer, come
(å komme, to come)
kommer inn i, come into; enter
inn, in
lengst, furthest; farthest
borte, away
krok(en) (c.), (the) corner; nook
lengst borte i kroken, in the far corner
høyre, right
til høyre, to the right
piano (n.), piano
pianostol (c.), piano-stool
foran, in front

venstre, left
vindu (n.), window
midt imot, opposite
sofa (c.), sofa; settee
pute(r) (c.), cushion(s)
rundt (n.), round
askebeger (n.), ashtray
dessuten, besides; in addition
avis(er) (c.), newspaper(s)
vegg(en) (c.), (the) wall
side(n) (c.), (the) side
ved siden av, next to; by the side of
bokhylle, bookcase

bøker (c. pl.), books
(bok, book)
mellom, between
leselampe (c.), reading-lamp
deilig, beautiful; nice
tykt (n.), thick
teppe (n.), carpet
dekker, covers; cover
(å dekke, to cover)

sentralløpvarming (c.), central heating
radiator(en) (c.), (the) radiator
under, under; underneath
blomsterbord (n.), table for flowers;
plant stand
blomst(er) (c.), flower(s); plant(s)
blomsterpote(r) (c.), flower-pot(s)
om, in; during

Leksjon 6 SAMTALE MELLOM LÆRER OG ELEV

seks, six
sjette, sixth
helt, quite
full, full
vet, know
(å vite, to know)
talt, counted
(å telle, to count)
dør(en) (c.), (the) door
noenting, anything
ingenting, nothing

kveld(en) (c.), (the) evening
blir, gets; get; becomes; become
(å bli, to get; become)
mørkt, (n.), dark
tenner, light; switch on
(å tenne, to light; switch on)
lys(et) (n.), (the) light
vi tenner lyset, we switch the light on
trekker, draw; pull
(å trekke, to draw; pull)
gardin(ene) (c. and n.pl.), (the) curtain(s)
om dagen, during the day
faller, falls; comes
(å falle, to fall)
gjennom, through

ellers, otherwise
værelse(t) (n.), (the) room
sitter noen der?, is anybody sitting
thero?
gleder, pleases
(å glede, to please)
det gleder meg, I am pleased (lit. it
pleases me)
alle, everybody; everyone

Leksjon 7 SAMMENLIGNINGER

sju, seven
sjuende, seventh
sammenligning(er) (c.), comparison(s)
oss, us
sammenligne, (to) compare
nabo(er) (c.), neighbour(s)
gode (pl.), good
venn(er) (c.), friend(s)
pen, nice; pretty; good-looking
deres, theirs
mindre, smaller
enn, than
derfor, therefore
møbler (n.pl.), furniture
(møbel, piece of furniture)

arbeidsværelse(t) (n.), (the) study;
work-room

musikalske (pl.), musical
begge, both
spiller, play
(å spille, to play)
flygel (n.), grand piano
vanlig, ordinary
note(n) (c.), (the) music
sine, her, hers
nottehylle(n) (c.), (the) music shelf
noteskap (n.), music cabinet
så godt som, as well as
bedre, better
enn, than

hun er vel, she is probably
 beste, best
 pianistinne(n) (c.), (the) pianist (f.)
 distrikt(et) (n.), (the) district
 selv, personally; myself
 fiolin (c.), violin

peis (c.), open hearth
 hos, with; at; by
 dem, them

Leksjon 8 ENDA EN SAMTALE

åtte, eight
 åttende, eighth
 enda, still; yet
 allerede, already
 mye, a lot; much
 gjerne, willingly; gladly
 nå vil jeg gjerne, now I would like to
 (å ville, to want to)
 spørre, (to) ask
 kan, can
 hvilket (n.), which
 vanskelig, difficult
 tror, think
 (å tro, to think)
 Deres, yours
 var, was
 (å være, to be)
 elskverdig, amiably
 sagt, said
 (å si, to say)
 mer, more
 moderne, modern; contemporary
 seg, one-, him-, her-, itself, themselves
 gifter seg, married
 (å gifte seg, to marry)

Leksjon 9 ET BESØK

ni, nine
 niende, ninth
 besøk (n.), visit
 søndag, Sunday
 ringer, rings
 (å ringe, to ring)
 det ringer på døren, the doorbell rings
 (lit. it rings on the door)
 bekjent (c.), acquaintance
 nettopp, just
 er nettopp kommet, has just arrived
 åpner, open

notehefte(r) (n. pl.), (sheet-)music
 lampe (c.), lamp
 henger, hangs
 (å henge, to hang)
 vakkert (n.), pretty; beautiful
 maleri (n.), painting
 malt, painted
 (å male, to paint)
 berømt, famous
 maler (c.), painter

jo, yes (used after a question in the
 negative) (here expletive only)
 senere, later
 kjøpte, bought
 (å kjøpe, to buy)
 synes, (to) think
 hva synes De?, what do you think?
 what is your opinion?
 ikke sant?, don't you think?; don't you
 agree?
 sikkert, certain; true
 være, (to) be
 jeg kan ikke la være, I cannot help (lit.
 I can not let be)
 beundre, (to) admire
 hver, every
 gang (c.), time
 virkelig, really
 utmerket, excellent
 instrument (n.), instrument
 dessverre, unfortunately; I am sorry to
 say
 fløyte (c.), flute
 hun synger, she sings
 (å synge, to sing)
 ganske, quite

(å åpne, to open)
 håndhilser, shake hands
 (å håndhilse, to shake hands)
 gjest(en) (c.), (the) guest
 ber, ask
 (å be, to ask; invite)
 ham, him
 ned, down

kort, short; shortly
 igjen, again
 niece (c.), niece
 tilbake, back

land(et) (n.), (the) country
 bo hos, stay with; live with
 (å bo, to stay; live)
 dag(er) (c.), day(s)
 hun hilser på, she greets
 (å hilse, to greet)
 tante (c.), aunt
 presenterer, introduces
 (å presentere, to introduce)
 henne, her
 sammen, together
 alle sammen, all; everybody; everyone
 vi setter oss alle sammen, we all sit down
 (å sette seg, to sit down)

damene (c. pl.), the ladies
 (dame, lady)
 menn (c. pl.), men
 (mann, man)
 diskuterer, discuss
 (å diskutere, to discuss)

Leksjon 10 ETTERMIDDAGSKAFFE

ti, ten
 tiende, tenth
 ettermiddagskaffe (c.), afternoon coffee
 hjertelig, hearty; cordial
 velkommen, welcome
 hjertelig velkommen!, I am very pleased
 to see you! (lit. heartily welcome)
 hvordan står det til?, how are you? (lit.
 how stands it to)
 unnskyld, excuse
 (å unnskyld, to excuse)
 ute, out
 hyggelig, nice
 det var hyggelig, it is nice; I am pleased
 du, you
 du ser virkelig godt ut, you really look
 well; you do look well
 (å se ut, to look)
 dere, you

Leksjon 11 SPISESTUEN

elleve, eleven
 ellevte, eleventh

politikk, politics
 forretning(er) (c. pl.), business
 siste, latest; last
 nyhet(er) (c. pl.), news
 stund (c.), time; while
 brett (n.), tray
 kaffe (c.), coffee
 kanne (c.), pot
 kopp(er) (c.), cup(s)
 asjett(er) (c.), small plate(s)
 sukker (n.), sugar
 fløte (c.), cream
 fat (n.), plate; dish
 småkake(r) (c.), cake(s)
 skjenker, pours
 (å skjenke, to pour)
 byr, offers
 (å by, to offer)
 får, get
 (å få, to get; have)
 får vi inn, here: are brought in
 forfriskning(er) (c.), refreshment(s)

kjenner, know
 (å kjenne, to know)
 hinannen, one another; each other
 herr, Mr
 frøken, Miss
 sitt, sit
 (å sitte, to sit)
 drikke, (to) drink
 skal det være, would you like; do you
 want
 bruker, use (here take)
 (å bruke, to use)
 nytt (n.), new
 leit, sad
 da, expletive
 det var da leit, that is sad; I am sorry
 to hear that
 håper, hope
 (å håpe, to hope)
 snart (n.), soon
 broradnn (c.), brother's son; nephew
 onkel (c.), uncle

måltid(er) (n.), meal(s)
 frokost (c.), breakfast
 utpå dagen, later in the day
 middag (c.), dinner
 aften(en) (c.), (the) evening
 aftensmat, supper
 bilde(t) (n.), (the) picture
 direktør, director
 utlandet, abroad
 bedt, invited; asked
 (å be, to invite; ask)
 vertinne(n) (c.), (the) hostess
 øverste, top; topmost; uppermost
 ende(n) (c.), (the) end
 side (c.), side
 vert(en) (c.), (the) host
 ham, him

spisebord(et) (n.), (the) dining-table
 hvit, white
 duk (c.), table-cloth
 hushjelp(en) (c.), (the) maid
 dekket, laid
 (å dekke, to lay (a table))
 kniv (c.), knife
 gaffel (c.), fork
 skje (c.), spoon
 glass (n.), glass
 hver, each
 kuvert (c.), place
 serviett (c.), napkin

Leksjon 12 TIL BORDS

tolv, twelve
 tolvte, twelfth
 til bords, at the table; sitting down for
 a meal
 akkurat, just
 ferdig, ready; finished
 med det samme, right away; at once
 ha, to have
 øl (n.), beer
 rødvin (c.), red wine
 ingen, neither; none; no
 ingen av delene, neither
 avholdsmann (c.), teetotaller
 hvor lenge, how long
 vært, been
 (å være, to be)
 slett ikke, not at all; certainly not
 flere, many; several
 gang(er) (c.), time(s)
 før, before; previously

tallerken (c.), plate
 rundstykke (n.), roll
 saltkar (n.), salt cellar
 pepperbøsse (c.), pepper pot
 sennepskrukke (c.), mustard pot
 eddik (c.), vinegar
 olje (c.), oil

buffet(en) (c.), (the) sideboard
 regel (c.), rule
 som regel, as a rule
 drue(r) (c.), grape(s)
 banan(er) (c.), banana(s)
 appelsin(er) (c.), orange(s)
 alt etter, according to
 årstid(en) (c.), (the) time of year; sea-
 son
 servert, served
 (å servere, to serve)
 suppe (c.), soup
 fisk (c.), fish
 kjøttrett (c.), meat dish
 frisk, fresh; healthy
 salat (c.), salad
 tomat(er) (c.), tomato(es)
 grønnsak(er) (c.), vegetable(s)
 kanskje, may be; perhaps
 ost (c.), cheese
 kjeks (c.), biscuit(s)
 slutt (c.), finish; end
 dessert(en) (c.), (the) dessert; sweet

må, (to) have to; must
 nemlig, for; because
 jeg må nemlig gjøre, I have to make
 (å gjøre, to make; do)
 forretningsreise (c.), business trip
 hit, here
 minst, at least
 en gang om året, once a year
 kjenner, feel; know
 (å kjenne, to feel; know)
 liksom, in a way
 hjemme, at home
 jeg kjenner meg liksom hjemme her, in
 a way I feel at home here
 spurte, asked
 (å spørre, to ask)
 avveksling (c.), variety
 by, (to) offer
 kylling (c.), chicken
 ja takk, gjerne, thank you, with pleasure
 svært, very

MITT SOVEVÆRELSE

tretten, thirteen
 trettende, thirteenth
 mitt (n.), my
 sent, late
 trett, tired
 søvnig, sleepy
 går jeg, I go
 (å gå, to go)
 slår på lyset, switch the light on
 (å slå på, to switch on; turn on)
 tar av, take off
 (å ta, to take)
 sko(ene) (c.), (the) shoe(s)
 kler av meg, undress
 (å kle av seg, to undress)
 tar på, put on
 pyjamas (c.), pyjamas
 jeg legger meg, I lie down; I go to bed
 (å legge seg, to lie down; go to bed)
 slukker lyset, turn the light out; switch
 the light off
 (å slukke, to turn off (out); switch off)
 minutt(er) (n.), minute(s)
 sovner, go to sleep
 (å sovne, to go to sleep)

presis, precisely
 halv åtte, half past seven
 vekkerur(et) (n.), (the) alarm-clock
 vekker, wakes
 (å vekke, to wake)
 jeg står opp, I get up
 (å stå opp, to get up)
 tøfler (c. pl.), slippers
 (tøffel, slipper)
 slåbrok (c.), dressing-gown
 bad(et) (n.), (the) bathroom
 tapper, run
 (å tappe, to run)
 varmt, hot
 kaldt, cold
 vann (n.), water
 badekar(et) (n.), (the) bath
 mens, while
 renner, runs; is running
 (å renne, to run)

vasker, wash
 (å vaske, to wash)
 ansikt(et) (n.), (the) face
 hendene (c. pl.), (the) hands
 (hånd, hand)
 pusser, brush; polish
 (å pusse, to brush; polish)
 tennene (c. pl.), (the) teeth
 (tann, tooth)
 barberer meg, shave
 (å barbere seg, to shave)
 stenger, turn off; close
 (å stenge, to turn off; close)
 kran(ene) (c.), (the) tap(s)
 bad (n.), bath
 tar meg et bad, have a bath
 ofte, often
 dusj (c.), shower bath
 tørker, dry; wipe
 (å tørke, to dry; wipe)
 håndkle (n.), towel
 kler på meg, dress
 (å kle på seg, to dress)

toalettbord(et) (n.), (the) dressing
 table
 speil(et) (n.), (the) mirror
 hårbørste (c.), hairbrush
 kam (c.), comb
 håndspeil (n.), hand mirror
 parfymeflaske (c.), bottle of perfume
 pudderdåse (c.), powder compact
 alt, all; everything
 selvsagt, of course; obviously
 tøy, clothes
 skjorte(r) (c.), shirt(s)
 snipp(er) (c.), collar(s)
 lommestørklær (n. pl.), handkerchiefs
 (lommestørkle, handkerchief)
 undertøy (n.), underwear
 sånt som, things like; such as
 strømpe(r) (c.), stocking(s); sock(s)
 skjerf (n.), scarf (scarves)
 klesskap(et) (n.), (the) wardrobe

Leksjon 14 MORGEN OG AFTEN

fjorten, fourteen
fjortende, fourteenth
når pleier du å stå opp?, when do you usually get up?; when are you in the habit of getting up?
(å pleie, to be in the habit of; to be used to)
ved halvåttetiden, about half past seven
hvorfor, why
tidlig, early
reise, (to) travel
kontor(et) (n.), (the) office
i alminnelighet, generally; usually
blir du i byen?, do you stay in town?
hele, all
alltid, always
hva gjør dere?, what do you do?
(å gjøre, to do)
for det meste, mostly
av og til, now and then
kino (c.), cinema
teater (n.), theatre

Leksjon 15 HOTELLET

femten, fifteen
femtende, fifteenth
hotell(et) (n.), (the) hotel
det finnes, there are; one can find
større, larger
de fleste større byer, most of the larger towns
som oftest, often; as a rule; generally
ligner, resemble
(å ligne, to resemble)
hverandre, each other
ganske meget, quite a lot
først, first
vestibyle(n) (c.), (the) entrance hall
mengde (c.), a lot; numerous
reisende, travellers
enten . . . eller, either . . . or
hotelltjener (c.), hotel porter
tar seg av, takes care of
(å ta seg av, to take care of; look after)
bagasje (c.), luggage
resepsjon(en) (c.), (the) reception
De får oppgi, you are given
nummer(et) (n.), (the) number
ber om, ask for
nøkkel (c.), key
heis(en) (c.), (the) lift

ikke er kjent, does not know

i går aften, last night
interessant, interesting
film (c.), film
hadde du tenkt?, were you thinking of?
did you intend to?
(å tenke, to think; to intend to)
spesielt, special; in particular
kunne, could
ut, out
 morsomt, amusing; fun
i dag, today
bryllupsdag (c.), wedding day; *here:*
wedding anniversary
må jeg få lov å gratulere?, may I congratulate you?; (*lit.* may I be allowed to congratulate you?)
gratulere, (to) congratulate
hvis, if
hvis det passer, if that is convenient
(å passe, to be convenient; fit)
omkring, about
takk skal du ha, thank you very much

personal(et) (n.), (the) staff
villig, willing
opplysning(er) (c.), information
de viktigste, the most important
severdighet(er) (c.), sights
skaffer, obtain
(å skaffe, to obtain)
konsert (c.), concert
teaterbillett(er) (c.), theatre ticket(s)
opphold(et) (n.), (the) stay
behagelig, pleasant; comfortable

treng, (to) need
guide (c.), guide
tolk (c.), interpreter
forretningskonferanse(r) (c.), business conference(s)
sikkert, surely; certainly
få tak i, (to) get hold of
forretningsbrev (n. pl.), business letters
lignende, such like; similar
skrivemaskin (c.), typewriter
til disposisjon, at your disposal
opptatt, engaged; busy
fordrive, (to) pass
tid(en) (c.), (the) time
å se seg om, to have a look around
butikk(ene) (c.), (the) shop(s)

Leksjon 16 VI BESTILLER HOTELLROM

seksten, sixteen
sekstende, sixteenth
bestiller, order; book
(å bestille, to order; book)
hotellrom (n.), hotel room
nå er vi fremme, here we are; now we are at our destination
vil du bli her, will you stay here
(å bli, to stay)
passe, (to) look after
vent med å, delay
(å vente, to wait)
betale, (to) pay
sjåfø(r)en (c.), (the) taxi driver; chauffeur
vet, know
(å vite, to know)
om, if
ledige, vacant
ja vel, right; O.K.
kan jeg få?, may I have?
enkeltrom (n.), single room(s)
dobbeltværelse (n.), double room
nesten, nearly
fullt belagt, full up; fully booked

jeg skal se etter, I will have a look
herrene (c. pl.), the gentlemen
(herre, gentleman)
tenkt, thought
(å tenke, to think)
i annen etasje, on the first floor
pris(er) (c.), price(s)
inkludert, included
(å inkludere, to include)
fylle ut, (to) fill in
disse, these
blankett(ene) (c.), (the) form(s)
etternavn (n.), surname
fornavn (n.), Christian name
fødselsår (n.), year of birth
fødselsdag, day of birth; birthday
nasjonalitet (c.), nationality
tittel (c.), title
yrke (n.), profession; occupation
hjemsted (n.), home town
adresse (c.), address
underskrift (c.), signature
i orden, in order
nøklen (c.), the keys
(nøkkel, key)

hotellbestyrer (c.), hotel manager

Leksjon 17 PÅ RESTAURANT

syttten, seventeen
syttende, seventeenth
restaurant (c.), restaurant
kafé(er) (c.), café(s)
spisested(er) (n.), eating place(s)
egne, (their) own
spisesal(er) (c.), dining room(s)
ser ut, looks
(å se ut, to look)
omtrent som, much as; roughly like
kelner(ne) (c.), (the) waiter(s)
anretningsbord(et) (n.), (the) serving table
rekke (c.), number; series
rett(er) (c.), dish(es)
en annen, another
bærer, carries
(å bære, to carry)
flaske (c.), bottle
hvitvin (c.), white wine
vinglass (n.), wine glass(es)
stiller, places; puts
(å stille, to place; put)

kjøler(en) (c.), (the) cooler
holde, (to) keep
vin(en) (c.), (the) wine

samme, same
den samme som, the same as
lunsj (c.), lunch
ved ett-tiden, about one o'clock
ved fem-sekstiden, about five or six o'clock
ved tre-firetiden, about three or four o'clock
brød (n.), bread
smør (n.), butter
pålegg (n.), things laid on bread
bløtkokt, soft boiled
egg (n.), egg
melk (c.), milk
alminnelig, usual
spesialitet (c.), speciality
smørbrød (n.), open sandwiches
brødskeiv(er) (c.), slice(s) of bread
kjøtt (n.), meat
hummer (c.), lobster
reke(r) (c.), prawn(s)

Leksjon 18

VI BESTILLER MIDDAG

atten, eighteen
 attende, eighteenth
 reservert, reserved
 (å reservere, to reserve)
 vindusbordet, the table by the window
 der borte, over there
 får vi se?, may we see?
 spisekart(et) (n.), (the) menu
 vinkart(et) (n.), (the) wine list
 hva skal det være?, what would you like? (*lit.* what shall it be?)
 sulten, hungry
 det var synd, that is a pity; what a pity
 mens, while
 mens du tenker deg om, while you think about it

få, (to) have; get
 vi skulle kunne få, we should be able to get
 avkokt, steamed (boiled)
 laks (c.), salmon
 spekeskinke (c.), gammon (*salted, smoked, hung and eaten uncooked*)
 eggerøre (c.), scrambled egg
 iallfall, anyway; in any case
 ekte, genuine
 etterpå, afterwards
 likør (c.), liqueur
 regning(en) (c.), (the) bill
 med det samme, at the same time
 beholde, (to) keep
 rest(en) (c.), (the) rest

Leksjon 19

KLOKKESLETT OG DATO

nitten, nineteen
 nittende, nineteenth
 klokkeslett (n.), hour; time
 dato (c.), date
 utenlands, abroad
 nøyaktig, exactly; accurately
 på forhånd, in advance; beforehand
 dagligtale, everyday language
 klokke (c.), watch; clock
 hva er klokken?, what time is it?
 hvor mange er klokken?, what is the time?
 klokken er ett, it is one o'clock
 den er ett, it is one

halvtimene, the half hours
 uttrykkes, are expressed
 (å uttrykke, to express)
 slik, thus
 kvarterene, the quarters
 kvart over ett, quarter past one
 kvart på to, quarter to two
 måte (c.), way
 på samme måte, in the same way
 fem minutter over ett, five minutes past one

ti minutter på to, ten minutes to two
 klokken er fem på halv to, the time is five to half past one (1.25)
 naturligvis, naturally; of course
 tretti, thirty
 førti, forty

jernbane (c.), railway
 post (c.), post
 offentlige, public
 tjuefire, twenty-four
 altså, therefore; consequently; accordingly
 togtrafikk(en) (c.), (the) train time-table
 et tog kommer, a train arrives
 og går, and departs
 betyr, means
 (å bety, to mean)
 midnatt (c.), midnight
 klokken tolv midnatt, twelve o'clock midnight
 togtid(er) (c.), time(s) of train(s), (*lit.* train-times)
 o.l. (og lignende), and similar things
 skrift (c.), writing
 født, born

Leksjon 20

DAGER OG MANEDER. TIDEN

tjue, twenty
 tjuende, twentieth
 måned(er) (c.), month(s)
 søndag, Sunday
 mandag, Monday
 tirsdag, Tuesday
 onsdag, Wednesday
 torsdag, Thursday
 fredag, Friday
 lørdag, Saturday
 i morgen, tomorrow
 i overmorgen, the day after tomorrow
 i går, yesterday
 i forgårs, the day before yesterday
 jasså, did you; really; oh
 gratulerer, congratulations
 kalender(en) (c.), (the) calendar

januar, January
 februar, February
 mars, March
 april, April
 mai, May
 juni, June
 juli, July
 august, August
 september, September
 oktober, October
 november, November
 desember, December
 pålitelig, reliable
 sakte, slow
 nok, *here explicit*
 urmaker(en) (c.), watch-maker
 reparasjon (c.), repair

Leksjon 21

NORSK MYNT

tjueen, twenty-one
 tjueførste, twenty-first
 mynt (c.), coin; money
 myntvesen, monetary system
 bygger, builds
 (å bygge, to build)
 bygger på, is based on
 desimalsystem(et) (n.), (the) decimal system
 enkelt, simple
 krone (c.), crown
 deles i, is divided into
 (å dele, to divide)
 hundre, hundred
 øre, smallest coin
 kobber, copper
 jernpenger, iron coins
 kalles, are called
 ettøring (c.), one øre piece
 toøring, two øre piece
 femøring, five øre piece
 videre, furthermore
 såkalt, so called
 sølvmynt, silver coin
 tjuefem, twenty-five
 femti, fifty
 alminnelige, ordinary; usual
 betegnelse(r) (c.), term(s)
 tiøring, ten øre piece
 femogtjueøring, twenty-five øre piece
 femtiøring, fifty øre piece
 halvkroner, fifty øre
 sedlene (c. pl.), the notes
 (seddel, note)
 utstedes, are issued

(å utstede, to issue)

utenlandske, foreign
 penger, money
 reisesjekk(er) (c.), travellers cheque(s)
 veksle, (to) change; exchange
 omtrent, nearly; almost; practically
 bank(er) (c.), bank(s)
 veksekontor (n.), exchange office
 jernbanestasjon(en) (c.), (the) railway station
 valutakurs(ene) (c.), (the) rate(s) of exchange
 tydelig, clearly; plainly

lette, easy
 skjenne, (to) understand
 utstillingsvindu(er) (n.), display window(s)
 nærmere, further
 nærmere opplysninger, further particulars
 bør, ought to
 (å burde, to ought to)
 for eksempel, for example; for instance
 hva koster?, how much does... cost?
 (å koste, to cost)
 damearmbåndsur(et) (n.), (the) lady's wrist watch
 gull (n.), gold
 ur (n.), watch
 ekspeditrise(n) (c.), (the) saleslady
 armbånds-ur(et) (n.), (the) wrist watch

Leksjon 22 I BANKEN

tjueto, twenty-two
tjueandre, twenty-second
ønsker, want; wish
(å ønske, to want; wish)
engelske, English
franske, French
sveitsiske, Swiss
amerikanske, American
tyske, German
vær så snill å regne ut, please work out
hvor mye det blir, how much that will
be
et øyeblikk, just a moment
tilsammen, altogether
tusen, thousand
utbetales, is paid out
(å utbetale, to pay out)
kasse(n) (c.), (the) cash desk
hundrefapp, hundred (krone) note

Leksjon 23 POSTKONTORET

tjuefire, twenty-three
tjuefjerde, twenty-third
postkontor(er) (n.), (the) post office
feste, most
sted(er) (n.), place(s)
sende, (to) send
brev (n.), letter
kort (n.), card
pakke (c.), parcel
nødvendig, necessary
å gå på, to go to
legge, (to) put
nærmeste, nearest
postkasse (c.), post box

tømmes, is emptied
(å tømme, to empty)
flere ganger om dagen, several times a
day
når det haster, when it is urgent
(å haste, to be urgent)
med fly, by air
ekspress, express; urgent
bæres ut, are delivered; (*lit.* are carried
out)
postbud (n.), postman
telegram (n.), telegram; cable
telegrafbud, telegraph messenger
det skjer på, that is done from

tiere, ten krone notes
femmere, five krone notes
småpenger, small change
sette pengene inn, deposit the money
(å sette inn, to deposit)
selvfølgelig, of course; obviously
luke nr. 4, position (counter) no. 4
lengst til høyre, last on the right;
farthest on the right
åpne, (to) open
konto (c.), account
sjekk-konto, cheque account
jeg ville gjerne, I would like to
sjekkbok (c.), cheque-book
til å begynne med, for a start; to begin
with
oppgi, (to) give
referanse(r) (c.), reference(s)
greier det seg?, will that do?
tilstrekkelig, sufficient

(å skje, to happen)
telegrafstasjon(er) (c.), telegraph
office(s)
telefonbok(s) (c.), telephone box(es)
bruk (c. and n.), use; employment
til bruk for, for the use of
publikum (n.), (the) public

stengt, closed
ekspedisjon (c.), service; expedition
ingen ekspedisjon, position closed (*lit.*
no service)
bak, behind
luke(ne) (c.), (the) opening(s);
hatch(es)
postfunksjoner(ene) (c.), (the) post
office staff
ekspederer, serve; attend
(å ekspedere, to serve, attend)
holde på å, be -ing; be in the act of -ing
holder på å innlevere, is handing in
(å innlevere, to hand in)
postgiro, post office cheque account;
approx. money order or postal order
en tredje, a third
postsparebanken, the post office savings
bank
bakgrunn(en) (c.), (the) background
trykksak(er), printed matter(s)

Leksjon 24 PA POSTKONTORET

tjuefire, twenty-four
tjuefjerde, twenty-fourth
nok, enough; sufficiently; *here: expletive-*
fremmed, a stranger
kan si Dem det, can tell you
hovedgate(n) (c.), (the) high street
vei(en) (c.), (the) way
jeg skal den veien selv, I am going that
way myself
slå følge med, (to) accompany; join
bygning(en) (c.), (the) building
årsak (c.), reason; cause
ingen årsak, don't mention it; it's a
pleasure
frimerke(r) (n.), stamp(s)
jeg skulle sende, I want to send
innenlands, within the country
portotakst(ene) (c.), (the) postal
rate(s)

nordiske, Scandinavian
porto(en), (the) postage
inntil, up to
gram, gramme
dobbelte, double
stort sett, on the whole; broadly speak-
ing
forhold(et) (n.), (the) condition
selve portotakstene, the postal rates
themselves
endret, altered; changed
(å endre, to alter; change)
atskillig, considerably
løp (n.), course
i tidens løp, in the course of time
endel, some
er De snill, please; kindly
aerogram (n.), air letter
forresten, by the way; however
med det samme, while I am at it

Leksjon 25 REISER

tjuefem, twenty-five
tjuefemte, twenty-fifth
reise(r) (c.), travel(s)
nå for tiden, nowadays
velge, (to) choose
transportmidler (n. pl.), means of
transport
sykler (c. pl.), bicycles
(sykkel, bicycle)
moped(er) (c.), moped(s)
scooter(e) (c.), scooter(s)
motorsykler (c. pl.), motorbikes
bekvemme, comfortable
buss(er) (c.), bus(es)
bil(er) (c.), car(s)
kjøre, (to) drive
lange, long
strekning(er) (c.), distance(s)
båt(er) (c.), boat(s)
over, across; over
hav(et) (n.), (the) ocean
det ene . . . det andre, one . . . to
another
kontinent (n.), continent
flyrute(r) (c.), air route(s)
verdensdel(er) (c.), part(s) of the world
fly (n.), aeroplane(s)

livlig, lively
plattform (c.), platform
stanser, stops
(å stanse, to stop)
noen går av andre går på, some get off
others get on
billett (c.), ticket
i forveien, beforehand
kan det hende, it may happen
(å hende, to happen)
kø (c.), queue
billettluke(ne) (c.), (the) ticket coun-
ter(s)

aviskiosk(en) (c.), (the) newspaper
kiosk; bookstall
underholdningslektyre, entertaining read-
ing matter
reisegods, traveller's luggage
folk, people
hente, (to) fetch
leter, search
(å lete, to search)
leter etter, search for; look for
venterom(mene) (n.), (the) waiting
room(s)

Leksjon 26 JERNBANESTASJONER

tjueseks, twenty-six
tjuesjette, twenty-sixth
første klasse, first class
hurtigtog, express train
tur eller tur-retur?, single or return?
plassbillett (c.), seat reservation
helst, preferably
jeg ville helst ha, I would prefer
hjørneplass (c.), corner seat
forlengs, facing the engine; forwards
røkekupe (c.), smoking compartment

bærer (c.), porter
javel, certainly; O.K.
hvor skal De?, where are you going?
koffert(en) (c.), (the) suitcase
venter på, wait for
bagasjebrett(et) (n.), (the) luggage rack
vogn (c.), carriage
like ved, just by
spisevogn(en) (c.), (the) dining car
bordplass (c.), seat at the table
betjening(en) (c.), (the) staff
når kommer jeg til?, when do I arrive at?

startet, took off; started
(å starte, to take off; to start)
i rute, on time

vi kom i rute, we arrived on time
bestemmelsested (n.), destination
landing (c.), landing

Leksjon 28 OMBORD

tjueåtte, twenty-eight
tjueåttende, twenty-eighth
danne veien, this way
klar, ready
hold billettene klare, keep the tickets ready
fortsett, carry on; continue
så langt, so far
dekk (n.), deck
ned, below; down
sjøsyk, seasick
stille, quiet
blåse opp, (to) blow up
tur (c.), trip
sol(en) (c.), (the) sun
forsøke, (to) try
rett, right; correct
du har rett, you are right
storm (c.), storm
i natt, tonight
unngå, (to) avoid
mulig, possible
så mye som mulig, as much as possible
i fjor, last year
formøyelse (c.), pleasure
må jeg si, I must say

flyr, fly
(å fly, to fly)
isteden, instead
trygt, safe
neste gang, next time
hvert, any; every
fall (n.), case; event
i hvert fall, anyway; in any case
verre, worse
ordentlig, proper; real
sjogang, heavy seas; rough
fortere, quicker
man kommer mye fortere fram, one gets there much quicker
ene, one
fra det ene til det annet, by the way, changing the subject (*lit.* from the one to the other)
pass- og tollkontroll, passport and customs check
husker jeg riktig, if I remember correctly
(å huske, to remember)
passene (n. pl.), (the) passports
kontrollert, checked
i land, ashore
fortolte, (to) declare
ikke det jeg vet, not as far as I know

Leksjon 29 EN GATE I OSLO

tjueni, twenty-nine
tjueniende, twenty-ninth
gate (c.), street
viktigste, most important
forretningstrøk (n.), shopping centre
tett i tett, close together
fortau(ene) (n.), (the) pavement(s)
fotgjenger(e) (c.), pedestrian(s)
utstilling(en) (c.), the display
butikkvindue(ene) (n.), (the) shop window(s)
kjørebane(n) (c.), (the) roadway
uavbrutt rekke, uninterrupted line
(å avbryte, to interrupt)
trakk(er) (c.), tram(s)
privatbil(er) (c.), private car(s)
drosje(r) (c.), taxi(s)
lastebil(er) (c.), lorry (lorries)
farlig, dangerous
krysse, (to) cross

legge merke til, notice; pay attention
trafikklysene, the traffic lights
oppmerkede, marked
overgang(ene) (c.), (the) crossing(s)
fotgjenger(e) (c.), pedestrian(s)
overgangene for fotgjengere, the crossings for pedestrians

domkirke (c.), cathedral
blomstertorv (n.), flower market
toevkoner, stall women
selger, sell
(å selge, to sell)
året rundt, all the year round
torv(et) (n.), (the) market place
nedover, down
slott(et) (n.), palace; castle
omgitt av, surrounded by
(å omgi, to surround)
festningsvoll(er) (c.), rampart(s)

Leksjon 27 MED BAT OG FLY

tjuesju, twenty-seven
tjuesjuende, twenty-seventh
forrige, former; previous
forrige uke, last week
fulgte, accompanied
(å følge, to accompany)
brygge(n) (c.), (the) quay
han skulle ta båten, he was going by boat
fikk, got; had
(å få, to get; have)
anledning (c.), opportunity
ombord, on board
motorskip(et) (n.), (the) motor ship
se meg om, have a look round
promenadedekk(et) (n.), (the) promenade deck
stuer(ne) (c.), (the) stateroom(s)
laste, (to) load
kran(en) (c.), (the) crane
løftet, lifted
(å løfte, to lift)
gods(et) (n.), (the) cargo; goods
stuet, stowed
(å stue, to stow)
lasterom(mene) (n.), (the) hold(s)
kaptein(en) (c.), (the) captain
styrmann(en) (c.), (the) mate
oppsyn (n.), charge; supervision
hadde oppsyn med, was in charge of
forberedelse(ne) (c.), (the) preparation(s)
avreise(n) (c.), (the) departure
plutselig, suddenly
tutet, tooted
(å tute, to toot)
de besøkende, the visitors

skyndte seg, hurried
(å skynde seg, to hurry)
landgang(en) (c.), (the) gangway
straks, soon; immediately
straks etterpå, soon afterwards
fartøy(et) (n.), (the) craft; boat
kurs(en) (c.), (the) course
satte fartøyet kursen, the boat set course
mot, towards
fjord(en) (c.), (the) fjord
passasjer(ene) (c.), (the) passenger(s)
stod, stood
(å stå, to stand)
ved rekken, by the railing
vinket, waved
(å vinke, to wave)
slektning(er) (c.), relation(s)
kai(en) (c.), (the) quay; wharf
gled, glided
(å gli, to glide)
forbi, past
dokk(er) (c.), dock(s)
forsvant, disappeared
(å forsvinne, to disappear)
syn (n.), sight
ut av syne, out of sight

noen dager senere, a few days later
Tyskland, Germany
det gjaldt for meg, it was important to me
(å gjelde, be worth; concern)
fram, forth; forward
å komme fort fram, to get there quickly
jeg tok fly, I went by plane; I took a plane
flyplass(en) (c.), (the) airport
kjempestor, gigantic; enormous
startklart, ready for the start

utsikt (c.), view
havn (c.), harbour

om natten, during the night; at night
time
opplyst med, lit by
elektrisk, electric
gatelykt(ene) (c.), (the) street lamp(s)
lange, along; alongside
fortauskant(en) (c.), (the) kerb

Leksjon 30

HVORDAN MAN SPØR OM VEIEN

tretti, thirty
trettiende, thirtieth
veien (c.), (the) way
Rådhuset, the Town Hall
glede (c.), pleasure; joy
med glede, with pleasure
forklare, (to) explain
følger, follow
(å følge, to follow)
oppover, up
Stortinget, National Assembly; Parlia-
ment
tar til venstre, turn left
rett inn i, straight into
borggård(en) (c.), (the) courtyard
langt, far
i høyden, at the most
et kvarters tid, a quarter of an hour
stopper, stops
(å stoppe, to stop)

Leksjon 31

ET BESØK I OSLO

trettien, thirty-one
trettiførste, thirty-first
under, during
kortvarig, short
kunne det være, it might be
naturlig, natural
herfra, from here
hovedstadens, the capital's
festgate, ceremonial street
marsjeret, marches
(å marsjere, to march)
barnetog, children's procession
hvert, every
år (n.), year
nasjonaldagen, the national day
skolebarna, the schoolchildren
faner, banners
flagg (n.), flag
passere, walk past
kongelige, royal
kongefamilien, the Royal Family

øy(er), island(s)
midt i kjørebanelen, in the middle of the
roadway
festet, fixed
hovedgate(ne) (c.), (the) main street(s)
lysreklame(r), neon advertisement(s)
skilt(er) (n.), sign(s)
vindusbelysning, window lighting
lys, light

i nærheten, near
Nationaltheatret, the National Theatre
passer, are suitable
politikonsabel (c.), policeman
helt sikker, quite sure
hjelpen, the help
påstigning(en) (c.), (the) boarding
ved påstigningen, on boarding
vil De være så elskverdig å si fra?, will
you be kind enough to tell me?
når vi er ved, when we get to
jeg skal si fra, I will tell you
gå lenger inn i vogna, move further
down the car(riage)
røking forbudt, smoking forbidden; no
smoking
(å forby, to forbid)
se opp for dørene, mind the doors
tverrgate (c.), side turning

hilser, greets
slottsbalkongen, the palace balcony
største, largest
teater (n.), theatre
videre, further
park (c.), park
som kalles, called
stortingsbygningen, the parliament build-
ing
holder til, is seated
nasjonalforsamling, national assembly;
parliament

verdt, worth
anløpes, is called on
daglig, daily
skip (n.), ship
yrende, teeming
liv (n.), life
mot, towards; facing
ut mot havnen, facing the harbour

ytervegger, outer walls
ypperlige, excellent
skulpturer (c.), sculptures
bør, ought to; must
all, all
absolutt, definitely; absolutely
praktfulle, magnificent
malerkunst, works of art
smykker, adorn; decorate
mest kjente, best known
maler(e) (c.), painter(s)
dekorert, decorated
sal(er) (c.), room(s)
imponerende, impressive
veggmalerier (n.), wall paintings; murals
inspirert, inspired
historie, history
arbeidsliv, working life

enestående, unique
samling (c.), collection
kunst, art
omkring, around
fonteneanlegg (n.), fountain construc-
tion
gruppert, grouped
mylder, swarm; crowd
granitt, granite
bronse, bronze
kulturhistorisk interessert, interested in
the history of civilization
besøke, (to) visit
først og fremst, first and foremost
vilkingskip(ene), (the) viking ship(s)
turist (c.), tourist
glemme, (to) forget

Leksjon 32

SEVERDIGHETER

trettito, thirty-two
trettitiandre, thirty-second
mulig, possible
i løpet av, in the course of
avhenger, depends
vær(et) (n.), (the) weather
omegn, surrounding district
undergrunnsstasjon(en) (c.), (the) un-
derground station
å(ene) (c.), (the) hill(s); (the) ridge(s)
høyde (c.), height
ca. (···cirka), about
meter (c.), metre
meter over havet, metres above sea level
landevei(en) (c.), (the) country lane;
road
til fots, by foot
skibakke(n) (c.), (the) ski slope
internasjonale, international
dit ut, out there

farkost(er) (c.), craft(s)
polarskip, polar ship
Kontiki-flåte, Kontiki-raft
hørt om, heard about
fontene (c.), fountain
skulpturgalleri, sculpture gallery
friluft, open air
kunstinteressert, interested in art
Nasjonalgalleriet, the National Gallery
representert, represented
både, both
arkitektonisk, architecturally
kunstnerisk, artistically
severdige, worth seeing
bebyggelse(n) (c.), (the) built up area
bykjernen, (the) town centre
sightseeingbusser, sightseeing buses
kunne, could
sommer(en) (c.), (the) summer
ha glede av, find pleasure in
rundtur, trip round

Leksjon 33

I STORMAGASINET

trettitre, thirty-three
trettitredje, thirty-third
stormagasin(er) (n.), (the) depart-
ment store
i formiddag, this morning
avdeling(en) (c.), (the) department
overall, everywhere
vennlig, friendly

tålmodighet (c.), patience
viste, showed
kunde(ne) (c.), (the) customer(s)
keramikk, pottery
porselen, china
klær (pl.), clothes
lærvarer, leather goods
tekstiler, textiles

sportsartikler, sports articles
leketsy, toys

traff, met
(å treffe, to meet)
venninne, friend (f.)
på mange år, for many years
drakk, drank
(å drikke, to drink)
fortalte, told
(å fortelle, to tell)
hun var gift, she was married
den eldste, the oldest
skole (c.), school

Leksjon 34 SHOPPING

trettifire, thirty-four
trettifjerde, thirty-fourth
hanske (c.), glove
slags, kind; type
foret, lined
uforet, unlined
sort(er) (c.), sort(s); kind(s)
nummer (n.), size; number
frue(n) (c.), madam
synes om, (to) like
disse, these
anbefale, (to) recommend
utsøkt, finest, lit. select
kvalitet, quality
rimelig, reasonable
hva koster de?, how much do they cost?

Leksjon 35 VI KJØPER KLÆR

trettifem, thirty-five
trettifemte, thirty-fifth
kjøper, buy
skredder (c.), tailor
ny, new
dress (c.), suit
jakke (c.), jacket
benkler, trousers
frakk (c.), coat
utslitt, worn out
jeg har ikke råd, I can't afford it
(å ha råd, to afford)
regnfrakk (c.), raincoat

utvalg (n.), selection
stoff(er) (n.), material(s)

mormor, grandmother (mother's mother)
morfar, grandfather (mother's father)
nylig, recently
død, dead
var nylig død, had recently died

satt, sat
(å sitte, to sit)
pratet, talked
hvor glade vi var, how pleased we were
pleide, used to
sammen, together
dro, went; moved
(å dra, to go; move)

passer, fit
spasersko, walking shoes
selskapssko, dressy shoes
solide, strong
lav, low
hæl (c.), heel
prøv, try
kjennes, (to) feel
hvordan kjennes de?, how do they feel?
klemmer, pinch
tærne (c. pl.), toes
(tå, toe)
gi seg, (to) give
ekspedient(er) (c.), attendant; shop assist-
ant

bestemt meg for, decided on
(å bestemme, to decide)
tok mål av, measured
(å ta mål av, to measure)
om to uker, in two weeks
for den sitter, before it fits
som den skal, as it should

uke(n) (c.), (the) week
pels (c.), fur coat
ferdigsydd, ready made; off the peg
drakt (c.), costume
dvs. (det vil si), i.e. (that is to say)
skjorte (n.), skirt
ennå, still; yet
greidd, managed
(å greie, to manage)
bluse (c.), blouse

på den annen side, on the other hand
heldig, lucky
har hun vært så heldig, she has been
lucky enough
dott, smart; stylish
eksklusiv, exclusive

Leksjon 36 HOS SKREDDEREN

trettiseks, thirty-six
trettisjette, thirty-sixth
få sydd en dress, have a suit made
(å sy, to sew)
tøy(et) (n.), (the) material
tynt, thin
høst(en) (c.), (the) autumn
mørkere, darker
varmere, warmer

DAMEN KJØPER KJOLE

kjole, dress; frock
prøverom(met) (n.), (the) fitting
room
aller, very; by far
ny(e), new
det aller siste nye, the very latest
modell(en) (c.), (the) model
smart, smart
farve(n) (c.), (the) colour

notesalong (c.), (fashion) salon
kler, suits
redd, afraid
nokså snart, pretty soon
umoderne, out of fashion

hva vil en dress komme på?, how much
would a suit come to?
(å komme på, to cost)
av dette stoffet, in this material; from
this material
garantert, guaranteed
heilull, all wool
jeg hadde tenkt meg, I had intended
lønner seg, pays
lov, permission; leave
skal jeg så få lov å ta mål, then may I
take your measurements

størrelse(r) (c.), size(s)
marineblått, navy
lyserødt, pink
grønt, green
sort, black
litt for lang, a little too long
legge opp, shorten

sydame (c.), dressmaker

Leksjon 37 TOBAKK

trettisju, thirty-seven
trettisjuende, thirty-seventh
tobakk, tobacco
tobakksbutikk(ene) (c.), (the) tobac-
conist's (tobacconists')
tiltaler, appeal to
mest, most
fordi, because
aldri, never
titte, (to) peep
fristende, tempting
blanke, shining
pipe(ne) (c.), (the) pipe(s)
delikate, delicious; nice; dainty

sigarkasse(ne) (c.), (the) cigar box(es)

pipetobakk, pipe-tobacco
sigar(er) (c.), cigar(s)
prislag (n.), price groups; price levels
foretrekke, (to) prefer
foretrekker man sigaretter, if one prefers
cigarettes
virginia, Virginia
"toasted", American type cigarette
tyrkiske, Turkish
egyptiske, Egyptian
merke (n.), brand; manufacture

(37-39)

fyrtikk(er) (c.), match(es)
billige, cheap
heller, rather
lighter (c.), lighter

tobakkeshandler(en), (the) tobacconist
tobakkspung(er) (c.), tobacco-pouch(es)

Leksjon 38

JEG KJØPER RØKESAKER

trettiåtte, thirty-eight
trettiåttende, thirty-eighth
røkesaker, smoker's requisites; smoker's
supplies

kan jeg få?, may I have?

pakke (c.), packet

som vanlig, as usual

milde, mild

dyre, expensive

heller, either

en 10 pakning, a packet of 10

eske (c.), box

en eske fyrstikker, a box of matches

Leksjon 39

HOS FRISØREN

trettini, thirty-nine
trettiniende, thirty-ninth
frisør(en) (c.), (the) hairdresser; barber
er blitt, has become

viktig, important

person (c.), person

samfunn(et) (n.), (the) society

klippe, cut

hår(et) (n.), (the) hair

jevne, regular

mellomrom, intervals

skjegg (n.), beard

stusses, he trimmed

barberer, shave

hos barberen, at the barber's

vasket, shampooed; washed

ondulert, set

frisersalong (c.), hairdressing saloon

barbarmester(en) (c.), (the) master

barber

tur (c.), turn

sigarettetu(er) (n.), cigarette case(s)
sigarettmunnstykke(r) (n.), cigarette
holder(s)

kort sagt, briefly; in fact

selger, sell

ukeblad(er) (n.), weekly magazine(s)

sjokolade, chocolate

snadderobakk, pipe-tobacco

sant, true; right

rikelig, plentiful

små, small

jeg går ut fra at, I take it that

hollandske, Dutch

ekstra, extra

stykke(r) (n.), piece(s)

da tar jeg 10 stykker av dem, then I

will take 10 of them

flintesten(er) (c.), flint(s)

pakke det inn, wrap it up

få pakke inn, to wrap up)

forlate, (to) leave

barbersvenn(ene) (c.), (the) barber's
assistant(s)

borster, brushes

barberhovel (c.), safety razor

kinn (n.), cheek

hake (c.), chin

gould, rubbed

(å gni, to rub)

såpeskum, lather

fremmed person, strange person; stranger

lettvintere, easier

elektrisk barbermaskin, electric razor

mannfolk, men

enkelte, some

sterk, strong

skjeggvekst, growth (of beard)

to ganger, twice

dersom, if

de skal være, they are going to be

velbarbert, well shaven

Leksjon 40

JEG GÅR TIL BARBEREN

førti, forty

førtiende, fortieth

manikyr (c.), manicure

så lenge, for a minute; while you wait

det blir ikke lenge å vente, it won't be

long to wait

manikyrist(en) (c.), (the) manicurist

imens, in the meantime

øre(ne) (n.), (the) ear(s)

tørt, dry

sjampo (c.), shampoo

det ville ha godt av en shampo, a sham-

poo would do it good

vær forsiktig, be careful

hud (c.), skin

stole på, rely on

skåret, cut

(å skjære, to cut)

dameavdeling (c.), ladies' department

frue (c.), wife

permanent (c.), perm

bestille time, make an appointment

navn(et) (n.), (the) name

Leksjon 41

ARSTIDENE

fortien, forty-one

fortiførste, forty-first

vår (c.), spring

vinter (c.), winter

om våren, in the spring

våkner, wakes up

natur(en) (c.), (the) nature

vintersøvn, winter sleep

skinner, shines

knopp(ene) (c.), (the) bud(s)

skyter, swell; shoot

trær (n. pl.), trees

(tre, tree)

busk(er) (c.), bush(es)

løv(et) (n.), (the) foliage

spretter, break

løvet spretter, the leaves come out

fugl(ene) (c.), (the) bird(s)

synger, sing

(å syng, to sing)

kvitrer, twitter

himmel(en) (c.), (the) sky

blå, blue

uten, without

sky (c.), cloud

ute på, out in

mark(ene) (c.), (the) field(s)

pløyer, ploughs

sår, sows

bonde(n) (c.), (the) farmer

høyere, higher

skole(ne) (c.), (the) school(s)

ferie (c.), holiday

tar ferie, start their holiday

flytter, move

sommersted(er), summer residence(s)

fjell(et) (n.), (the) mountain

på fjellet, in the mountains

sjø(en) (c.), (the) sea

netters (c. pl. gen.), nights'

(natt, night)

juni er de lyse netters tid, June is the

time of light nights

Sankthans, midsummer

begynner, begins; starts

travel, busy

slått(en) (c.), (the) mowing; haymak-

ing

det gjelder, it is important

høy(et) (n.), (the) bay

låve(n) (c.), (the) barn

fin, fine

tunge, heavy

over, across; over

tordenvær (n.), thundery weather

det kommer tordenvær, thundery

weather is coming

lyne, (to) lighten

tordne, (to) thunder

regne, (to) rain

det lyner, tordner og regner, we get

lightning, thunder and rain

etter hvert, as time goes on; gradually

korn(et) (n.), (the) corn

blir modent, ripens

(å modne—å bli moden, to ripen)

skjæres, is cut

(å skjære, to cut)

kjøres, is driven; carted

(å kjøre, to drive; cart)

i hus, inside and over

kjølige, cool; chilly

hostes, be harvested

gul, yellow

brun, brown

rod, red

til sist, in the end; at last
bare (pl.), bare; naked
vind(en) (c.), (the) wind
blad (n.), leaf
vann (n.), lake(s)
elv(er) (c.), river(s)

Leksjon 42

LEK, SPORT OG FRILUFTSLIV

fortito, forty-two
forandree, forty-second
lek (c.), game
friluftsliv (n.), open air life
mener De, do you think
populær, popular
det kommer an på, it depends on
del (c.), part
gjelder, concerns
fotball(en) (c.), (the) football
fridrett (c.), athletics
løp (n.), running
sprang (n.), long jump
hopp (n.), high jump
kast (n.), throwing (e.g. javelin, discus, etc.)
dyrket, cultivated; enjoyed
håndball, netball
golf, golf
spilles, is played
få, few
tennis, tennis
uthredt, widespread
utendørs, outdoors
innendørs, indoors
seiling (c.), sailing
nasjonalsport (c.), national sport
roing, rowing
svømming, swimming
idrettsgrener, branches of sport
fortur(er) (c.), walk(s)
vinteridrett (c.), winter sports

Leksjon 43

Første del

SOMMERFERIE PA LANDET

fortitre, forty-three
fortitredje, forty-third
sommerferie (c.), summer holiday
gardbruker (c.), farmer

fryser, freeze
snø(en) (c.), (the) snow
unge, youngsters
fryder seg, rejoice
sport(en) (c.), (the) sport
drive, carry on with; exercise

gjort seg gjeldende, asserted themselves
så snart, as soon as
snøen har lagt seg, the snow has settled
sparkstøtting (c.), "sparkstøtting"
kjetke(r) (c.), sledge(s)
ski (c.), ski(s)
skøyte(r) (c.), skate(s)
gå på ski, (to) ski
er noe alle gjør, is something everybody does
spokefullt, jokingly
er født, are born
bena (n. pl.), the feet
(ben, foot)
skøytefører(e) (c.), skater(s)
feiret, celebrated
store, great
triumf(er), triumph(s)
blant, among; amongst
ungdom, youth; young people
bandy (c.), bandy
ishockey (c.), ice hockey
stadig, steadily
turning, gymnastics
gymnastikk, physical training
badminton, badminton
bordtennis, table tennis
form(er) (c.), type(s)
spill (n.), play; game
nevne, (to) mention
sjakk, chess
kortspill (n.), card game(s)
bridge, bridge

gård (c.), farm
til den hørte, to it belonged
(å) tilhøre, to belong to
jord (c.), land; soil

dyrket jord, cultivated land
åker (c.), fields
eng (c.), meadows
skog (c.), forests; woods
gjøre, (to) do
jeg fikk lov til, I was allowed; I got permission to
følge med, join in
aller helst, most of all; preferably
stall(en) (c.), (the) stable
ikke mindre enn, no less than
hest(er) (c.), horse(s)
igjen, left
erstattet, replaced
traktor(er) (c.), tractor(s)

krotter, cattle; livestock
ku(ene) (c.), (the) cow(s)
bås(er) (c.), stall(s)
fjøs(et) (n.), (the) cow shed
kalvene (c.), the calves
(kalv, calf)
særskilte, special
bing(er) (c.), pen(s)
sauebing(ene) (c.), (the) sheep pen(s),
(fold(s))
sau(er) (c.), sheep
lam (n.), lamb
geit(er) (c.), goat(s)
grisebing(en) (c.), (the) pigsty
gris(er) (c.), pig(s)
grisunge(r) (c.), piglet(s)
høns(hus(et) (n.), (the) hen house
vrimlet, was swarming
høne(r) (c.), hen(s)
kylling(er) (c.), chicken(s)

Anden del

ARBEIDET PA EN GARD

arbeid(er) (n.), (the) work
stå opp, get up
dit, there
holdt de på å høye, they were haymaking
(å høye, make hay)
melke, (to) milk
jorde(t) (n.), (the) field
slå, mowed; cut
(å slå, to mow; cut)
hesje(ne) (c.), (the) drying stand(s),
(racks)
tørket, dried
dårlig, bad
melkingen, the milking
fisket, fished
vi behøvde ikke, we did not have to
(å behøve, to need)

enkelt, single
hane (c.), cock
spaserte, walked
kalkun(ene) (c.), (the) turkey(s)
gjessene (c. pl.), the geese
(gås, goose)
dam(men) (c.), (the) pond
plasket, splashed
endene (c. pl.), the ducks
(and, duck)

herlig, lovely; glorious
frukthage (c.), orchard
bugnet, were heavy
saftige, juicy
plomme(r) (c.), plum(s)
veldige, enormous
mengder (c. pl.), quantities; amounts
(mengde, quantity; amount)
bringeber, raspberries
rips, redcurrants
stikkelsbær, gooseberries
vi holdt helst til på, we preferably stayed on
jordbærstykke(r) (n.), (the) strawberry patch
så mye vi ville, as much as we liked
fullmodne, fully ripe
jordbær (n.), strawberries

låve (c.), barn
låvebru (c.), flying ramp giving access
for haywagons to barn loft
silo (c.), silo
stabbur (n.), storehouse

arbeide, (to) work
hele tiden, all the time
badet vi, we went swimming
en gang i mellom, now and then; occasionally
handle, (to) shop
trodd, believed
kjedelig, dull; miserable; boring
slett ikke—tvert imot, definitely not—on the contrary
føle seg, (to) feel
sunn, healthy
opplagt, energetic; up to it
jeg skulle gjerne bli bonde, I would like to become a farmer

kirke (c.), church

Leksjon 44

Første del

VED SJØEN

førtifire, forty-four
fjortifjerde, forty-fourth
oppholde Dem, stay
(å oppholde seg, to stay)
badested (n.), seaside resort
det er nok av, there is plenty of
lenger, further
bort, away
dra ned på, go down to
Sørlandet, southern part of Norway
saltene, saltier
på de fleste steder, in most places
lett, easily
pensjonat (n.), boarding house
badestrand (c.), beach
slå seg ned, settle down
bade, (to) bathe
sole seg, (to) sunbathe
på sjø og land, in the sea and on land;
in and out of the sea
vasser, paddle
utover, out; outward
bølge(ne) (c.), (the) wave(s)
rulle, (to) roll
rulle innover seg, roll over them
på land, ashore; on shore
sand(en) (c.), (the) sand

her ved siden, alongside
bade plass (c.), seaside place
Sør-Norge, Southern Norway
solbelyst, sunny; sunlit
knaus(er) (c.), crag(s)
svaberg (n.), slopes of naked rock
badende, bathers
voksne, adults; grown-ups
om hverandre, intermingled
tilbringer, spend
behøver, need
badehus, bathing tent; hut
skifte, (to) change
badedrakt (c.), swimming suit
skifte på seg badedrakt, change into
swimming suit

holme (c.), islet
skjær (n.), skerry
usjeneret, at one's ease; undisturbed
menneske(ne) (n.), (the) people
badegjest(er) (c.), bathing or summer-
guest(s)
leier, hire; rent
robåt (c.), rowing boat
ferierer, are on holiday
dra ut og fiske, go out fishing

Annen del

FERIEPLANER

ferieplan(er) (c.), holiday plan(s)
vi ville gjerne til utlandet, we would
like to go abroad
nødig, reluctant(ly)
min kone vil nødig reise fra barna, my
wife is reluctant to leave the chil-
dren
(å reise fra, to leave)
ligge ved sjøen, stay at the seaside
biltur (c.), car journey; trip
alene, alone
bli igjen, leave behind
løpe, (to) run
nakne, naked
spiller ingen rolle, does not matter
hovedsaken, the main thing; what mat-
ters
luft (c.), air
kropp(en) (c.), (the) body
krabbe(r) (c.), crab(s)
(ta inn, put up)
ta inn på hotell, stay at a hotel
privat, private
bo privat, stay privately
hytte (c.), cottage; cabin
hvorfor, why
hvorfor slår du ikke følge?, why don't
you join us?
(å slå følge, to join)
idé (c.), idea
jeg skal høre med min kone, I will find
out from my wife
(å høre med, to ask)
beskjed (c.), message
la meg få beskjed, let me know (lit. let
me get a message)
så snart som mulig, as soon as possible

Leksjon 45

Første del

BILKJØRING

førtifem, forty-five
fjortifemte, forty-fifth
bilkjøring, driving a car; motoring
studere, (to) study
trafikkreglene, the traffic rules
nøye, carefully
lære, (to) learn
fagtekniske, technical
uttrykk (n.), expression(s)
utlending, foreigner
huske, (to) remember
høyrekjøring, driving on the right
Norge har høyrekjøring, in Norway one
drives on the right
tettbygge, built up
strøk (n.), area(s)
fart(en) (c.), (the) speed
begrenset, limited
pass på, watch; take care
fastsatte, laid down; fixed
(å fastsette, to fix)
fartsgrense (c.), speed limit
overskredet, exceeded
(å overskride, to exceed)
legg merke til, note carefully; observe
trafikkskilt(ene) (n.), (the) traffic
sign(s)
påvirket, influenced
alkohol, alcohol
påvirket av alkohol, under the influence
of alcohol
streng, severe; strict
straffebestemmelse(r) (c.), penal regu-
lation(s)

se litt på, have a look at
personbil (c.), private car
seksylindret, six-cylinder
motor (c.), engine
bak på, at the back of
vogn(en) (c.), (the) car
bagasjerom(met) (n.), (the) boot
reserverdekk (n.), spare tyre
reserverhjul (n.), spare wheel
verktøy, tools
jekk (c.), jack
ofte, often
kjetting(er) (c.), chain(s)
hjul(ene) (n.), (the) wheel(s)

understell (n.), chassis
panser (n.), bonnet
karosseri (n.), body
radiator (c.), radiator
ratt (n.), steering wheel
bensintank (c.), petrol tank
forbrems (c.), footbrake
håndbrems (c.), hand-brake
clutch (c.), clutch
frontglass(et) (n.), (the) windscreen
forsynt med, equipped with
vinduspussere, windscreen wipers
instrumentbord(et) (n.), (the) dash-
board
speedometer (n.), speedometer
bensinmåler (c.), petrol gauge
selvstarterknapp (c.), starter

frontlykt (c.), headlamp

Annen del

BILEN ER I USTAND

i ustand, out of order
undersøke, (to) examine
vei (c.), way; road
i veien, the matter
hva som er i veien, what is the matter
batteri(et) (n.), (the) battery
utladet, flat
ble batteriet nesten utladet, the battery
nearly went flat
renset, cleaned
tennplugg(ene) (c.), (the) sparking
plug(s)

forgasser(en) (c.), (the) carburettor
i orden, in order; O.K.; all right
sørge for, (to) see to it; arrange
mekaniker(en) (c.), (the) mechanic
så skal jeg nok kunne si, then I shall be
able to tell
ledningsrør(et) (n.), (the) pipe
pumpe (c.), pump
skadd, damaged
byttes ut, be changed
samtidig, at the same time
lade opp, (to) charge

smøre, (to) grease; lubricate
 reparere, (to) repair
 skade(n) (c.), (the) damage
 kontrollere, (to) check; control
 trykk(et) (n.), (the) pressure
 ring(ene) (c.), (the) tyre(s)
 forskjerm (c.), front wing
 støtfanger(en) (c.), (the) bumper

Leksjon 46

Første del HANDEL OG INDUSTRI

førtiseks, forty-six
 førtisjette, forty-sixth
 handel, commerce
 industri, industry
 bondeland (n.), agricultural country
 lever, live
 (å leve, to live)
 lever av, live on; get their living from
 en femtedel, one fifth
 befolkning (c.), population
 jordbruk, farming
 fedrift, cattle raising
 bygg, barley
 havre, oats
 rug, rye
 hvete, wheat
 skogbruk, forestry
 rolle (c.), part
 spiller en stor rolle, plays an important part
 milevide, mile long; miles
 gran, Norway spruce; fir
 furu, pine
 østlige, eastern
 mellomste, middle
 felt, cut down; felled
 (å felle, to cut down; fell)
 fløtes, is floated
 tømmer(et) (n.), (the) timber
 papir (n.), paper
 cellulosefabrikker, cellulose factories
 frakte, (to) transport

innføre, (to) import
 varer (c. pl.), goods

rettes litt opp, be straightened a little
 (å rette, to straighten)
 bulk(er) (c.), dent(s)
 skled, skidded
 (å skli, to skid)
 glatte, slippery
 fore(t) (n.), approx.: state of surface of road
 lyktstolpe (c.), lamp-post
 ringe, (to) telephone; call

fabrikkvarer, manufactured goods
 derfra, from there
 kull, coal
 manufakturvarer (c.), textile(s)
 sydfрукter, Southern fruits; tropical fruits
 Frankrike, France
 Spania, Spain
 Italia, Italy
 utfører, exports
 trelast, timber
 cellulose, cellulose
 kjemiske produkter, chemical products
 fisk, fish
 fiskehermetikk, canned fish
 eksportartikler, export articles
 utviklet seg, developed
 raskt, quickly; speedily
 sysselsetter, employs
 foss(ene) (c.), (the) waterfall(s)
 utbygd, harnessed
 strøm (c.), current
 elektrisk strøm går gjennom, electricity is carried by
 kraftledning(er) (c.), power cable(s)

handelsflåte (c.), merchant fleet
 verden, world
 fraktfart, charter trade
 går i fraktfart, are in the charter trade; carry freight
 havner, ports
 sjøfarts, shipping
 handelsbyer, commercial towns

Annen del FORRETNINGSSAMTALE

forretningssamtale (c.), business conversation
 til stede, present
 melde, (to) announce
 levere, (to) deliver; present
 hva var det De ønsket?, what can I do for you? (lit. what was it you wanted?)
 representanter, represent
 aksjeselskap(et) (n.), (the) limited company
 anta, take it that; suppose; presume
 et par ganger, a couple of times
 forbindelse (c.), connection
 firma (n.), firm
 driver, carry on; conduct
 import (c.), import
 eksport (c.), export
 vegne, behalf
 på firmets vegne, on behalf of the firm
 få komme med, put forward
 forslag (n.), suggestion; proposition
 samarbeid (n.), co-operation

bransje (c.), branch
 allslags, all sorts of; all types of
 leilighetsvis, occasionally
 salpeter, saltpetre
 hermetikk, canned goods
 formidle, (to) handle
 betingelse(r) (c.), condition(s)
 hva det angår, as far as that is concerned
 (å angå, to concern)
 bli enige, agree
 transportomkostning(er) (c.), transport cost(s)
 forsikring (c.), insurance
 forsøk (n.), attempt; trial
 såpass, so; sufficient
 affære (c.), affair
 jeg synes det er en såpass stor affære, I think it is an affair sufficiently big
 kompanjong (c.), partner
 har De noe imot, do you mind? (lit. have you anything against?)
 med en gang, at once

Leksjon 47

Første del LEGE, TANNLEGE OG APOTEK

førtisju, forty-seven
 førtisjuende, forty-seventh
 lege (c.), doctor
 tannlege (c.), dentist
 apotek (n.), chemist's (shop)
 tannverk (c.), toothache
 galt, wrong
 plomberes, be filled
 dersom det ikke går an, if it is not possible
 fylle, (to) fill; stop
 trekke, (to) pull

tunge(n) (c.), (the) tongue
 bryst(et) (n.), (the) chest; (the) breast
 grundig, thoroughly
 konstatere, (to) ascertain; decide
 feiler, is the matter

bevilling (c.), licence
 utdannede, qualified
 apoteker(e) (c.), chemist(s)
 handel (c.), trade
 legemidler (n. pl.), medical supplies; medicines
 resept (c.), prescription
 doktor(en) (c.), (the) doctor
 lager, makes; mixes
 medisin(en) (c.), (the) medicine
 frie apotekervarer, patent medicines
 pulver (n.), powder(s)
 pille(r) (c.), pill(s)
 salve(r) (c.), ointment(s)
 plaster (n.), plaster
 toalettsaker, toilet articles
 parfymeri (n.), perfumery

f. eks. (=for eksempel), for example
 barberblad (n.), razor blade
 barbersåpe (c.), shaving soap
 barberkost (c.), shaving brush
 neglebørste(r) (c.), nailbrush(es)
 tannpasta, tooth-paste

Annen del HOS LEGEN

konsul (c.), consul
 hva er det som er i veien, what is wrong, what is the matter
 jeg tror jeg feiler alt mulig, I think everything is wrong
 søvnløs, sleepless
 vondt, painful
 rygg(en) (c.), (the) back
 vondt i ryggen har jeg, I have a painful back
 fordøyelse (c.), digestion
 dårlig fordøyelse, indigestion
 kronisk, chronic
 hodepine (c.), headache
 jeg er forkjølet, I have a cold
 topp(en) (c.), (the) top
 på toppen av det hele, on top of it all;
 to crown it all
 nylig, recently
 utsatt for, involved in; exposed to
 ulykke (c.), accident
 skadet, damaged
 ben(et) (n.), (the) leg
 kne(ét) (n.), (the) knee
 brakk, broke
 (å) brette, to break
 nakke(n) (c.), (the) neck
 så ille som det høres, as bad as it sounds
 blodtrykk(et) (n.), (the) blood pressure
 hjerte(r) (n.), (the) heart
 lunge(ne) (c.), (the) lung(s)
 ser ut til å være, seems to be

Leksjon 48

Første del TEATRET

fortiåtte, forty-eight
 fortiåttende, forty-eighth
 stort sett, on the whole; generally speaking

kosmetikk, cosmetics
 sminke (c.), rouge
 leppestift (c.), lipstick
 pudder (n.), face powder
 parfyme (c.), perfume

får jeg se på, let me have a look at
 pust(en) (c.), (the) breath
 dypt, deep
 trekk pusten dypt, take a deep breath
 alvorlig, serious
 overanstrengt, overworked
 resultere, (to) result
 nervesammenbrudd (n.), nervous breakdown
 forsiktig, careful
 blir De kanskje nødt til, you may have to
 sykehus (n.), hospital
 legg Dem inn på sykehus, go into hospital
 (å) ligge på sykehus, to be in hospital
 rå(de), (to) advise
 rolig, easy; quiet
 regelmessig, regular
 vesentlig, mainly; mostly; chiefly
 fet, fat; greasy
 holde opp, (to) stop
 røke, (to) smoke
 i det minste, at least
 ordinere, (to) prescribe
 styrkemiddel (n.), tonic
 forskrift(er) (c.), direction(s)
 love, (to) promise

pasient(en) (c.), (the) patient
 stetoskop (n.), stethoscope
 manometer (n.), manometer

konserthalle(r) (n.), concert hall(s)
 i sentrum, in the centre (of the town)
 farse(r) (c.), farce
 revy(er) (c.), revue(s)

komedier (c. pl.), comedies
 (komedie, comedy)
 tragedier (c. pl.), tragedies
 (tragedie, tragedy)
 opera (c.), opera
 operette(r) (c.), operetta(s); musical
 comedy
 spilles, are performed
 stykke(r) (n.), play(s); (lit, pieces)
 spilles stykker på nynorsk, plays in New Norwegian are performed
 hele året rundt, all the year round
 teaterforestilling(ene) (c.), (the) theatre performance(s)

de beste plassene, the best seats
 orkesterplass, orchestra stalls
 parkett, stalls
 rad, row
 balkong, balcony; dress circle
 mindre gode, not so good; less good
 parterre, back stalls

Annen del I TEATRET

benk (c.), row
 utsolgt, sold out
 ergerlig, annoying; aggravating
 det var ergerlig, that is annoying; that is a nuisance
 men parkett kan vi vel få, but what about the stalls
 midt på, in the middle
 garderobemerke(r) (n.), (the) cloak-room ticket

Leksjon 49 NORSK LITTERATUR

fortini, forty-nine
 fortiåttende, forty-ninth
 litteratur (c.), literature
 eldste, oldest
 norrøne, nordic
 skaldekvad (n.), skaldic poems
 eddadikt (n.), Eddaic poems
 saga(er) (c.), saga(s); (prose tales)
 de aller fleste, most of them
 islandske, Icelandic

annen rad, upper circle
 galleri, gallery
 losje(ne) (c.), (the) box(es)
 forestilling(er) (c.), performance(s)
 nivå (n.), level; standard
 spilt, played; performed; acted
 kjente, well known
 skuespiller(e) (c.), actor(s)
 skuespillerinne(r) (c.), actress(es)
 klassiker (c.), classic
 forfatter (c.), author; writer
 oppsetning(en) (c.), (the) setting
 sceneri, scenery
 kostyme(r) (n.), costume(s)
 tradisjonelle, traditional
 karakter (c.), character
 forteppe(ne) (n.), (the) curtain(s)

pr. telefon, by telephone
 garderobe(n) (c.), (the) cloak-room
 pause(n) (c.), (the) interval
 foajé(en) (c.), (the) foyer

billettene takk, tickets please
 program (n.), programme
 storartet, grand
 jeg moret meg storartet, I thoroughly enjoyed myself; I had a grand time
 (å) more seg, to enjoy oneself
 sjelden, seldom; rarely
 ledd, laughed
 (å) le, to laugh
 strålende, splendid

største, greatest
forteller, tells
(å fortelle, to tell)
forhold (n.), condition(s)
reformasjonen, the Reformation
dansk, Danish
skriftspråk (n.), written language
på dansk skriftspråk, written in Danish
nordmann, Norwegian
levde, lived; spent
oppføres stadig, are constantly being performed
(å oppføre, to perform; stage)
scene (c.), stage
på norske og danske scener, in Norwegian and Danish theatres

begynnelse(n) (c.), (the) beginning
selvstendig, independent
nasjonallitteratur (c.), national literature

i spissen, in the forefront
siste halvpart, the latter half
hundreår(er) (n.), (the) century
gullalder(en) (c.), (the) golden age
åndsliv (n.), intellectual life
realisme(n) (c.), (the) realism
problemdiktning(en) (c.), (the) problem writing

preger, marks
generasjon (c.), generation
dramatiker (c.), dramatist
verk (n.), works
Et Dukkehjem, A Doll's House
Gengangere, Ghosts
Vildanden, The Wild Duck

Leksjon 50 SØFUGLEN

søfugl(en) (c.), (the) sea bird
vildand (c.), wild duck
svømmer, swims
stille, silently
ø(ens) (c.), (the) island('s)
høie kyst, steep shore
klare, clear
bølger (c. pl.), waves
rene, clean
jæger (c.), hunter
bøier sig, bends down

tilhører, belongs to
verdenslitteraturen, the literature of the world
bondefortellinger, country tales
historiske, historical
skuespill (n.), play
nutidsdramaer, contemporary drama
nasjonalsang, national song (anthem)
Ja, vi elsker dette landet, Yes, we love this country
dikt (n.), poem
sang(er) (c.), song(s)
folkeie, property of the people
er blitt folkeie, have become loved by everybody
romanforfatter(e) (c.), novelist(s)
grunn (c.), ground; foundation
la grunnen til, laid the foundation for
diktning (c.), writing; literature
landsmål, New Norwegian
nynorsk, New Norwegian

hans ungdomsverk, works from his youth
kan nevnes, one can mention
(å nevne, to mention)
Markens Grøde, Growth of the Soil
Nobelprisen, the Nobel Prize
utmerkelse (c.), distinction
vant, won
(å vinne, to win)
middelalderroman (c.), novel of the Middle Ages
representant(er) (c.), representative(s)
klassisk, classic
lyrikk, poetry

i den steile ur, on the rockstrewn slope
skyder, shoots
for løier, for fun
smukke, beautiful
kreatur (n.), creature
ei, not
drage, go; pull itself to
lune, cosy
skjød (n.), lap
klage, complain
smerte (c.), pain

taus, silently; silent
dukker, dives
dybt, deep
mørke, dark
kold, cold
lukker, closes
sletter ud, smooths out
spor (n.), trace
i søens dybe grunde, in the depths of the sea

groer, grows
tang(en) (c.), (the) seaweed
bred, wide
frisk, healthy
derunder, under there
blunde, sleep
boer, lives
stumme, dumb

FORVIKLINGER

forvikling(er) (c.), complication(s)
have (c.), garden
æbletræ (n.), apple tree
dryssende fuldt, over-full
af, of
blomster-sne, blossom snow
vimsed, bustled
(vimse, bustle)
liden, small; little
bi (c.), bee
æbleblomst (c.), apple blossom
forelsked sig i, fell in love with
misted, lost
(miste, lose)
hjerterø (c.), peace of heart
forloved de sig, they got engaged
spj, flew
(flyve, fly)
vidt, far
sommerfart (c.), summer travel
da hjem han vendte, when home he returned
var blomsten kart, the blossom had set
sørged, grieved
kart(en) (c.), (the) unripe apple
led, suffered
(lide, suffer)
men det var nu intet at gøre ved, but there was now nothing to be done
tæt, close
træ(er) (n.), (the) tree
mur(ens) (c.), (the) wall('s)
grus, gravel
leved, lived
(leve, live)
fattig, poor
dydig, virtuous
mus (c.), mouse

løn, secret
sukked, sighed
(sukke, sigh)
du kart så fin, you apple so beautiful
kælder (c.), cellar
himlen, heaven
trofaste, faithful
atter, again
flugt (c.), flight
var karten frugt, the apple was ripe
tagsskæg(er) (n.), (the) eaves
hang, hung
(henge, hang)
kurv (c.), basket
fuglerede (n.), bird's nest
bode, lived
(bo, live)
spurv (c.), sparrow
rede (n.), nest
kæmped, struggled
stred, toiled; strove
(stride, toil)
stilt, quietly; quiet
der fik ingen besked, nobody knew about it
ting (c.), thing
trilled, rolled; dropped
gren(en) (c.), (the) branch
sprak, burst
(sprekke, burst)
faldt, fell
(falde, fall)
død, dead
halvkvalt, half choked
ak!, oh!
ligervis, likewise
skjul (n.), hiding place
lå, lay

kornstang(en) (c.), pole with sheaf of
corn on top for the birds at Christ-
mas
rejstes, was erected; put up
jul, Christmas
fri, free
nøgen, naked
hæk (c.), hedge
var væk, had gone
kub(e)n (c.), (the) hive
fred, peace

omsider, eventually
voksafabrikant (c.), waxproducer
jammer, misery
nød, distress; suffering
var spart, could have been saved
var bien bleven mus, if the bee had be-
come a mouse
da blomsten blev kart, when the blossom
set
smukt, beautiful

THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE

The Norwegian language belongs to the Scandinavian group of Teutonic languages. During the Viking Age (800-1050), the Scandinavian languages underwent vital changes, the three different languages—Swedish, Danish and Norwegian—appeared, in addition to Icelandic.

It was in the Middle Ages that the Sagas, the most valuable of Norwegian-Icelandic literature, were written. From the end of the fourteenth century, however, Norway was united with Denmark for four centuries, which resulted in the decline of the Norwegian language and literature, with Danish becoming more and more the official language. When Norwegian authors again began to write in the latter part of the seventeenth century, their language was practically Danish. The Norwegian tongue remained only in the dialects of the rural population.

But some time after the political separation from Denmark in 1814, there was an obvious move towards bringing the official language closer to the living dialects and the spoken language, and this tendency made itself felt most of all in the vocabulary and syntax.

By the end of the nineteenth century, there had developed a Dano-Norwegian language used by most authors (Ibsen, for instance), and generally called *Riksmål*, while the spoken language was far more purely Norwegian than the one used in writing.

However, about the middle of the nineteenth century there began a movement to build up a genuine Norwegian language based on the rural dialects (the *Landsmål* or *Nynorsk* as it is now officially called). This movement found many adherents, who became champions of a single national language based upon the rural dialects, especially those of Western Norway.

A consequence of this was the introduction of several spelling reforms of the *Riksmål*, each of which tended towards bridging the gap between the written and the spoken language. The reform of 1938, supplemented by adjustments made in 1959, brings the two official languages closer to one another and may eventually lead to a single national language, as it was a reform of both spelling and grammar.

The spelling is still not phonetic, but it is phonetic to a greater extent than it was only a few years ago. When you read texts by authors of the 19th century, or even the first half of the 20th century, you must therefore be prepared to find an orthography that to some extent differs from that used in this Course.

Norwegian is not pronounced in the same way by all Norwegians. As the dialects still have a strong foothold in Norway, the pronunciation is often influenced by the dialect-background of the speaker, as well as by his social background and his education. These differences may manifest themselves in the pronunciation of individual sounds or sound combinations or, just as often, in the intonation of the words and the speech melody. The type of Norwegian chosen for this Course is the standard pronunciation of *Riksmål* (or *Bokmål*, as it is now officially called) in the eastern parts of the country, especially in and around Oslo.

The best, and probably only, way to learn to pronounce a foreign language is to listen to native speakers or to recordings of their speech, and then try to imitate them. Nevertheless some general remarks may be useful for the student and these are given in the following pages.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION

STRESS AND LENGTH

Many Norwegian words are stressed on the first syllable, but there is no absolute rule, and the only way to learn to stress correctly is by practice. In this connection the recordings will be found invaluable.

In Norwegian the stress is expiratory, i.e. the stressed vowel sounds louder and stronger than the unstressed ones. In the Eastern parts of Norway the stressed syllable is normally pronounced on a lower pitch than the following unstressed ones. The result is that a series of affirmative sentences in Norwegian very often sounds to a foreigner like a series of as many questions.

A stressed vowel which is not followed in the same word by a consonant, is always long. In phonetic transcription the long character of a vowel is indicated by the symbol[:]. We have e.g.

vi [vi:], we	lo [lo:], laughed
le [le:], laugh	du [du:], you (familiar form)
ha [ha:], have	by [by:], town
gå [gɑ:], go	dø [dø:], die

If the vowel is followed by one or more consonants, it may be long or short. If it is long, the following consonant is short; if it is short, the following consonant is long.

In Norwegian spelling the fact that a consonant is long is often indicated by writing it twice. In the phonetic transcription also we have indicated the long nature of a consonant by doubling it. The effect is the same in English where the consonant at the end of one word and the beginning of the next is the same, as in "good dog" and "hot tea".

We have thus to distinguish carefully between

hat [hat], hatred, and hatt [hatt], hat
 vin [vin], wine, and vind [vinn], wind
 været [væ:rə], the weather, and verre [værrə], worse
 and so on.

The long vowels are closer than the corresponding short ones, as one can hear by listening carefully to the words on the Sounds Recording; e.g.

lest [lest], read (participle), in (3), as against
 hest [hest], horse, in (4) with a short vowel considerably more open, i.e. between [e] and [ɛ];
 sot [sɔ:t], sweet, in (15) as against
 sott [sɔ:t], sweetly, in (16), with an open sound, often transcribed [ɑ].

It should also be noted that the symbols [ɔ:], [o:], and [u:] do not have exactly the same value as when used to transcribe words of English or of continental languages. They indicate long vowels considerably closer than the corresponding sounds in these other languages. Thus, Norwegian [o:] sounds to a foreign ear very much like [u:] as in English *too* [tu:], and the sound [u:] is often confused with [y:].

In the diphthongs, the first component is relatively short, the second relatively long. The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ei* and *au* varies considerably from individual to individual. Pronunciations as [ɛi] for [ei], and [əu], [ou] for [æu] are often heard.

ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS AND OTHER IRREGULARITIES

Final *t* is always dropped when it is the definite article of neuter nouns in the singular: e.g. *huset*. In lesson 1 you will find three more examples of this: *bordet*, *vinduet*, *værelset*.

D is also dropped in a great many cases: e.g. *god*, *glad*, *bord*, *hånd*, *vond*, *synd*, *land*, *tidlig*, *godt*, *hendene*, *binde*.

The vowel *e* is reduced in an unstressed position, and sometimes left out altogether: e.g. *bite*, *fille*, *dette*, *mannen*, *sabel*, *hendene*, *vennene*.

The consonant *r* is, in the Norwegian of Oslo as used in the Course, a trilled *r*, pronounced with the tip of the tongue. The trill is not very strong, consisting of rarely more than 2-3 vibrations, and in certain positions is often reduced to a single flap, e.g. between vowels and in the end of a word. A final *r* may even disappear completely without leaving any trace before a word beginning with a consonant other than those mentioned in the next section; e.g. *det var pent* [de: va: pent], it was nice.

The pronunciation of the consonant clusters *rt*, *rd*, *rn*, *rl* and *rs* is likely to cause some difficulty in the beginning. In these clusters the two consonants are pronounced separately only in very careful or emphatic pronunciation or in certain words. In Eastern Norway the two consonants merge in ordinary speech, i.e. the *r* disappears, though it leaves its trace in the pronunciation of the second remaining consonant, which is now pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised towards the alveolar ridge. These secondary consonants are called alveolar, and are usually transcribed [t], [d], [n], [l], [s]. The last sound [s] is, however, in most cases, assimilated to [ʃ]. Before [n] the vowel is always lengthened. On the sounds record we have the following instances of these alveolar sounds: *jern* [jæ:n], iron; *tjern* [tʃæ:n], small lake; *stjerne* [stj:en] (less common [stj:ern]), star; *barn* [ba:n], child; *vært* [væ:t], been; *part* [pa:t], part; *bort* [bo:t], away; *lurt* [lu:t], cunningly; *hjerter* [jæ:tə] (less common [jæ:rtə]), heart; *først* [fø:st], first.

One might add *kors* [kɔ:ʃ], cross; *ferdig* [fæ:di] or [fæddi], ready; *hverdag* [væ:da:g], weekday (but *verdig* [væ:rdi], worthy).

It is important to note that these alveolars appear even when *r* and the following consonant belong to separate words, e.g. *vær så snill* [væ:ʃɔ: snill], instead of [væ:r sɔ: snill], please! (lit. be so kind); *vi var ni* [vi: va: ni:], we were nine; *han sier takk* [hann si:ə ʃakk], he says thank you; *han er dum* [hann æ: dumm], he is stupid; *det er lett* [de: æ: lett], it is easy.

Assimilation may also occur where there is a neutral vowel between the *r* and *s*. An instance of this occurs in lesson 26 where in one case the speaker pronounces *Deres* as [de:ʃf].

Of other irregularities, note that *sj*, *sk*, *skj*, *g* and *j* represent one and the same sound in the words *sjø*, *skyte*, *skjære*, *geni*, *journal*. Similarly, that *k*, *kj*, *tj* and *kkj* in *kyss*, *kjøre*, *tjern*, *bikkje* also represent one sound only. Note also that *h* is mute before *v*: *hva*, *hvor*; and that the final *g* in *ig*, *lig* is not pronounced: e.g. *nødvendig*.

TONES

A special phonetic characteristic of Norwegian (as of Swedish) is the existence of two different word-tones: sequences of one stressed and one unstressed syllable may be pronounced with two different pitch modulations. You should therefore listen carefully not only to the pronunciation of each word, but also to the way in which the voice moves up and down. There are examples of both tones in the Sounds Recording, apart, of course, from those on the recordings of the lessons.

Tone I, indicated in the phonetic transcription to the recorded Sounds by ' before the stressed syllable, makes use of a low pitch on the stressed syllable, and a higher pitch on the following unstressed syllable. If there are two or more unstressed syllables, they are pronounced on a rising scale, except at the end of an enumeration or of a sentence, where the unstressed syllables are normally pronounced on a low pitch: e.g. 'oppleve (section 4 of Sounds), 'huset, 'mannen, 'sabel, 'hendene (section 17).

Tone II is indicated in the phonetic transcription to the Sounds Recording by ~ before the stressed syllable. The characteristic feature of Tone II is a fall on the stressed syllable, the following unstressed syllable being pronounced on a high pitch, except at the end of an enumeration or of a sentence, where there is normally a fall. If there are two or more unstressed syllables, they are pronounced on a rising scale in the same way as for Tone I. Examples on the Sounds Recording are: ~bite, ~tidlig (section 1), ~file (section 2), ~leve (section 3).

THE SOUNDS RECORDING

I

ALFABETET (The Alphabet)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
a:	be:	se:	de:	e:	eff	ge:	hø:	i:	jødd
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
kø:	ell	emm	enn	o:	pe:	ku:	ærr	ess	te:
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	Æ	Ø	Å	
u:	ve:	døbbeltve:	ekks	y:	sett	æ:	ø:	å:	

DE NORSKE SPRÅKLYD

(The Norwegian Sounds)

VOKALENE (The Vowels)

1.	i	vi	bite	tid	tidlig
	i:	vi:	ˈbi:tə	ti:d	ˈti:li
2.	ɪ	fisk	file	mitt	
	ɪ	fissk	ˈfilla	mitt	
3.	e	le	leve	lest	det
	e:	le:	ˈle:və	le:st	de:
4.	e	delikat	oppleve	den	hest
	e	deli'ka:t	ˈopple(:)və	denn	hesst
		dette	vekk		
		ˈdetta	vekk		
5.	er, ær		her	klær	jern
	ærr, æ:r		hær	klær	jærŋ
			sterk	herje	vært
			stærk	ˈhærrjə	vætt
6.	a	ha	hav	hat	hard
	a, a:	ha:	ha:v	ha:t	ha:r
		kant	part		han
		kannt	part		hann
			part		

7.	å, o	gå	låt	fore	sove	tog
	o:	gø:	lø:st	ˈfœ:rə	ˈsœ:və	tø:g
8.	å, o	gått	hånd	godt		
	o	gøtt	hønn	gøtt		
9.	o	lo	god	rost	bord	
	o:	lō:	gō:	rō:st	bō:r	
10.	o, u	bort	rom	vond	bukk	tung
	o	bøtt	romm	vonn	bokk	tong
11.	u	hus	ut	lur	lurt	
	u:	hu:s	u:t	lu:r	lu:t	
12.	u	hund	hull	huske		
	u	hunn	hull	ˈhusskə		
13.	y	by	tyv	lys	lyst (light)	
	y:	by:	ty:v	ly:s	ly:st	
14.	y	rygg	synd	lyst (pleasure)		
	y	rygg	synn	lysst		
15.	ø	søt	søkt	dø	dør	høre
	ø:	sø:t	sø:kt	dø:	dø:r	ˈhø:rə
16.	ø, y	søtt	søm	syttē	sytti	nødvendig
	ø	søtt	sømm	ˈsøttē	ˈsøtti	nød'venni
	ør	før	mørk	tør	først	
	ørr	førr	mørk	tørr	føfft	
17.	e	kaste	kaster	huset	mannen	
	ø	ˈkasstə	ˈkasstər	ˈhu:se	ˈmannen	
		sabel	hendene	vennene		
		ˈsa:bəl	ˈhennənə	ˈvennənə		

II

DIFTONGENE (The Diphthongs)

18.	ei	lei	stein	segl	seksten
	ei	lei	stein	seil	ˈseistən
		regn	vegne		
		rein	ˈveinə		

19.	ai ai	kai kai	vaie ˈvaie	svaie ˈsvaie		
20.	au æu	sau sæu	saus sæus	hauk hæuk	naust næust	
21.	oi oi	joike ˈjoika	koie ˈkoie			
22.	ui ui	hule ˈhulə				
23.	øy øy	høy høy	støye ˈstøye	tøys tøys	røyk røyk	døgn døyn

KONSONANTER OG VOKALER I GRUPPER (Consonants and vowels in groups)

24.	pakke ˈpakka	tap ta:p	absolutt apsoˈlutt	stoppe ˈstoppə		
25.	båt bo:t	klebe ˈkle:bə	tabbe ˈtabbə	labb labb		
26.	to to:	tre tre:	bite ˈbi:tə	hest hesst	sitte ˈsittə	
	midt mitt	tjene ˈtje:nə				
27.	du du:	lide ˈli:de	synder ˈsynndər	nådde ˈnødde		
28.	kalv kallv	kråke ˈkrø:ka	rykte ˈrykktə	styggt stykktt	stikke ˈstikka	kne kne:
29.	god go:	greie ˈgreiə	dverg dverrg	skog sko:g	ligge ˈliggə	gni gni:
30.	fin fin	frisk frissk	løfte ˈløftə	til havs til haffs	groft grøft	
	straff straff	gaffel ˈgaffəl				

31.	være ˈvære:	vrang vragg	hav ha:v	skrive ˈskri:və	whisky ˈvisski	
	hva va:	hvor vorr				
32.	sot so:t	stå sto:	hus hu:s	reise ˈreise	lass lass	kasse ˈkassa
	Oslo ˈosslo					
33.	sjo fø:	skytte ˈʃy:tə	skjære ˈʃjæ:rə	geni ʃeˈni:	journal furrˈna:l	
34.	kyss ʃy:ss	kjøre ˈʃø:rə	tjern ʃæ:n	tjue ˈʃu:ə	bikkje ˈbiççə	
35.	ja ja:	lilje ˈlilljə	gjest jesst	gelt ʃeit	hjerne ˈjættə	
	stjerne ˈstjæ:nə	stjele ˈstje:lə				
36.	hus hu:s	aha aha:	Jotunheimen ˈjo:tunheimən			
37.	ro ro:	fram framm	far fa:r	lære ˈlære	arr arr	større ˈstørrə
	bort bo:tt	barn ba:n	virke ˈvirrkə	sterk stærrk		
38.	le le:	glad gla:	alt allt	alle ˈallə		
39.	mor mo:r	alm allm	hjem jemm	lam lamm	komme ˈkømma	
40.	nei nei	grine ˈgri:nə	hans hanns			
41.	inne ˈinnə	land lann	binde ˈbinnə			
42.	lang lang	tunge ˈtoŋgə	senke ˈseŋkə	vogn vøŋŋ	ligne ˈliŋgə	

VOCABULARY TO THE SOUNDS RECORDING

I

vi, we
bite, to bite
tid, time
tidlig, early
fisk, fish
fille, rag
mitt, mine, my
le, to laugh
leve, to live
lest, read
der, it; that
delikat, delicious
oppleve, to experience
den, it; that
hest, horse
dette, this
vekk, away
her, here
klar, clothes
jern, iron
være, to be
sterk, strong
herje, to ravage; to devastate
vært, been
ha, to have
hav, ocean; sea
hat, hate
hard, hard
han, he
kant, edge; border
part, part; share
gå, to go
låst, locked
fore, before; in front
sove, to sleep
tog, train
gått, gone
hånd, hand
godt, good; nice
lo, laughed
god, good; nice

rost, praised
bord, table
bort, away
rom, room
ond, bad
buk, bow; ram
tung, heavy
hus, house
ut, out
lur, nap; cunning
lurt, cunning; crafty
hund, dog
hull, hole
huske, swing; to remember
by, town; to offer
tyv, thief
lys, light
lyst, light
rygg, back
synd, sin; pity
lyst, pleasure; delight
sot, sweet
søkt, searched
dø, to die
dør, door; die(s)
høre, to hear
søtt, sweet
søm, seam
syttien, seventeen
sytti, seventy
nødvendig, necessary
ført, shortened form of førti
mørk, dark
tørr, dry
først, first
kaste, to throw
kaster, throw(s)
huset, the house
mannen, the man
sabel, sword
hendene, the hands
vennene, the friends

II

lei, fed up; sorry
stein, stone
segl, seal
seksten, sixteen
regn, rain
vegne, behalf
kai, quay
vaie, wave; fly
svaie, swing
sau, sheep

sau, sauce
hauk, hawk
naust, boat-house
joike, to sing (ref. to Lapps)
koie, small timber hut
huie, shout
høy, hay; tall
støye, to make a noise
tøys, nonsense
røyk, smoke

dugn, day and night; 24 hours
pakke, parcel; to pack
tap, loss
absolutt, absolutely
støppe, to stop; to darn
båt, boat
klebe, to stick
tabbe, blunder
labbe, paw
to, two
tre, three
bite, to bite
hest, horse
sitte, to sit
midt, in the middle
tjene, to earn; to serve
du, you
lide, to suffer
synder, sinner; sins
nådde, reached
kalv, calf
kråke, crow
rykte, rumour
stygt, ugly
stikke, to sting; to prick
kne, knee
god, good; nice
greie, to manage; to comb
dverg, dwarf
skog, wood; forest
ligge, to lie
gni, to rub
fin, fine
frisk, fresh; healthy
løfte, promise; to lift
til havs, to sea
grøft, ditch
straff, punishment
gaffel, fork
være, to be
vrang, awkward
hav, ocean; sea
skrive, to write
whisky, whisky
hva, what
hvor, where
søt, sweet
stå, to stand
hus, house
reise, to travel
last, load
kasse, case; box

Oslo, Oslo
sjø, sea
skyte, to shoot
skjære, magpie; to cut
geni, genius
journal, journal
kyss, kiss
kjøre, to drive
tjern, small lake
tjue, twenty
bikkje, dog
ja, yes
lilje, lily
gjest, guest
geit, goat
hjerter, heart
stjerne, star
stjele, to steal
hus, house
aha, aha
Jotunheimen, Jotunheimen
ro, quiet; to row
fram, forward
far, father
lære, to teach; to learn
arr, scar
større, bigger
bort, away
barn, child
virke, to act; to take effect
sterk, strong
le, to laugh
glad, glad
alt, everything; all
alle, all
mor, mother
alm, elm
hjem, home
lam, lamb; lame
komme, to come
nei, no
grine, to cry; to be cross
hans, his
inne, in; inside
land, land; country
binde, to tie
lang, long
tunge, tongue
senke, to lower
vogn, carriage
ligne, to resemble

IMPORTANT

We would stress the advisability of not stopping in the middle of reading a note to try to understand the point at issue. Work as follows: read through the whole explanation to get a general idea of the sense, but do not worry if it is not quite clear to you at first. GO ON TO THE EXAMPLES, AND, HAVING STUDIED THEM CAREFULLY, GO BACK AND READ THE EXPLANATION AGAIN. You will usually find that the examples have made all the difference to your comprehension of the rule.

TEN POINTS TO NOTE

These preliminary notes are meant as a brief introduction to Norwegian grammar and are not to be considered as exhaustive.

1. **GENDER.** Norwegian has three genders: common gender, feminine gender and neuter gender. The main way of indicating the gender of a noun is by means of the article. You should therefore make a point of learning nouns *with* their appropriate article, e.g. not **gutt**, boy, but **en gutt**, a boy; not **hus**, house, but **et hus**, a house. For the feminine gender, see §2 below.

2. **THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.** The indefinite article is a separate word, placed before the noun like the English "a", "an". The two main forms are:

en (common gender): **en stol**, a chair
en gutt, a boy
en pike, a girl
et (neuter gender): **et hus**, a house

In educated Norwegian **riksmål**, which is the form used by the speakers on the records, the feminine gender is only used to a limited extent:

ei (feminine gender): **ei gate**, a street
ei bok, a book

For all feminine nouns, the common gender article **en** can be used instead of **ei**: **en gate**, **en bok**.

3. **THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.** The definite article of the noun in Norwegian is added to the noun as a suffix:

-en, -n (common gender):	gutt , boy	gutten , the boy
	lampe , lamp	lampen , the lamp
-a (feminine gender):	bok , book	boka , the book
	gate , street	gata , the street
-et, -t (neuter gender):	hus , house	huset , the house
	eple , apple	eplet , the apple

Most feminine nouns in the singular can take the article **-en, -n**: **boken**, the book; **gaten**, the street. In the plural, the definite article is the same for common gender, feminine and neuter nouns:

-ene, -ne :	stoler , chairs	stolene , the chairs
	gutter , boys	guttene , the boys
	piker , girls	pikene , the girls
	gater , streets	gatene , the streets
	hus , houses	husene , the houses

4. **PLURAL OF NOUNS.** The indefinite plural of nouns usually ends in -er, or -r if the word ends in an unstressed vowel:

en stol, a chair	stoler, chairs
en gutt, a boy	gutter, boys
en (or ei) pike, a girl	piker, girls
en (or ei) elv, a river	elver, rivers
et vindu, a window	vinduer, windows
et eple, an apple	eples, apples

Exception: Neuter nouns of one syllable are usually the same in the indefinite plural as in the singular:

et hus, a house	hus, houses
-----------------	-------------

5. **ADJECTIVES.** Unlike English, adjectives in Norwegian agree with the nouns they qualify, and vary according to number and gender. The system is, however, not very complicated, as there are only three forms.

In the indefinite declension, the common gender form is the same as the one given in dictionaries. The neuter form normally adds the ending -t, and the plural form the ending -e:

en varm sommer, a warm summer
et varmt bad, a warm bath
varme dager, warm days

There is also a definite declension, where the form ending in -e is used for all genders, singular and plural. In most cases, the adjective is then preceded by the definite article of the adjective, so that there are in fact *two* definite articles, that of the adjective, and the suffixed article of the noun:

den varme sommeren, the hot summer
det varme badet, the warm bath
de varme dagene, the warm days

6. **INFINITIVES OF VERBS.** The infinitive is indicated in English by the particle "to" which corresponds to Norwegian *å*: to like, *å* like. The infinitive of the great majority of verbs in Norwegian ends in an unstressed -e:

<i>å</i> snakke, to speak
<i>å</i> leve, to live
<i>å</i> komme, to come

If you take away this -e, what you have left is the *stem* of the verb. This stem is the part of the verb from which other forms are usually made up through the adding of endings.

In a number of verbs, the infinitive ends in a stressed vowel. In such verbs infinitive and stem coincide:

<i>å</i> bo, to dwell, to live
<i>å</i> dø, to die

7. **PRESENT TENSE.** The present tense in Norwegian is nearly always formed by adding -r to the infinitive. This form in -r is used for all persons, singular and plural, and renders both the simple present in English, e.g. "he speaks", and the continuous, e.g. "he is speaking":

jeg snakker, I speak, I am speaking
du, De* snakker, you speak, you are speaking
han snakker, he speaks, he is speaking
hun snakker, she speaks, she is speaking
den (det) snakker, it speaks, it is speaking
vi snakker, we speak, we are speaking
dere snakker, you speak, you are speaking
de snakker, they speak, they are speaking

There are a few important exceptions to the rule that the present tense is formed by adding -r to the infinitive:

<i>å</i> være, to be	jeg er, I am, etc.
<i>å</i> gjøre, to do	jeg gjør, I do, etc.
<i>å</i> spørre, to ask	jeg spør, I ask, etc.
<i>å</i> vite, to know	jeg vet, I know, etc.

Exceptions are also the modal auxiliaries:

jeg vil, I will, etc.	jeg bør, I ought to, etc.
jeg skal, I shall, etc.	jeg kan, I can, etc.
jeg må, I must, etc.	jeg tør, I dare, etc.

8. **IMPERATIVE.** The imperative is in nearly all cases the same as the stem of the verb:

Snakk til ham! Speak to him!
Lev mens du kan! Live while you can!
Spør ham! Ask him!

Notice that -rr- is reduced to -r in *spør*. Similarly, -mm- is always reduced to a single consonant in the imperative:

<i>å</i> komme, to come	kom med en gang! come at once!
<i>å</i> tømme, to empty	tøm glasset! empty the glass!

9. **NEGATION.** Norwegian expresses the negative by means of the adverb *ikke* added to the verb. The place of this negative adverb in the sentence, however, varies according to the type of sentence. In a main clause it follows immediately after the verb:

Jeg danser ikke, I don't dance.

In a compound tense it follows the auxiliary:

Jeg har ikke danset, I have not danced.

*See also Innledning I, §5.

In a subordinate clause, the negative adverb normally precedes the verb:

Han sier at han ikke kan, He says that he cannot.

Jeg sa at jeg ikke hadde danset, I said that I had not danced.

10. WORD ORDER. Norwegian word order is very often like English. In §9 above we have already dealt with some of the exceptions. Another very characteristic feature is the inversion of subject and predicate where they are preceded by some other part of the sentence:

Jeg reiser i morgen, I am leaving tomorrow,

but

I morgen reiser jeg, Tomorrow I am leaving.

The only exceptions to this rule are the conjunctions:

At jeg reiser i morgen er sikkert, That I am leaving tomorrow is certain.

Notice that a subordinate clause preceding the main clause causes inversion in the latter:

At jeg reiser i morgen, vet han, That I am leaving tomorrow he knows.

Further information is given in §§71-75 of the *Appendix*.

Innledning

NÅ SKAL VI SNAKKE NORSK

Første (I) del

1. **Skal**, "shall", present tense of the auxiliary verb **å skulle**. **Skal** plus the infinitive of the main verb is used to express the future tense: **Vi skal snakke norsk**, "We shall speak Norwegian", "We are going to speak Norwegian".
2. **Nå skal vi snakke norsk**, "Now we are going to speak Norwegian". The inversion of the finite verb, **skal**, and the subject, **vi**, is caused by the adverb **nå** placed at the head of the sentence. If it had been put at the end of the sentence, there would have been no inversion: **Vi skal snakke norsk nå**.
3. **God morgen!** "Good morning!" In familiar speech you can use this greeting any time of the day. A shortened form for this greeting, **morn**, is used a great deal in colloquial Norwegian.
4. **Vær så snill**, "please" (literally, "be so kind"). **Vær** is the imperative of the verb **å være**, "to be". It is much more polite to say **vær så snill å høre etter** than to use the imperative of **å høre**: **hør etter!** "listen!"
5. **De er eleven**, "You are the pupil". **De** is the personal pronoun in the third person plural (i.e. the literal meaning is "they"), but it is used to address one person politely. This is the form you should always use, unless you are on very friendly terms with the person you are speaking to. Always use **De** in hotels, restaurants and shops, and also to any person whose acquaintance you make *en route*. Notice that **De** meaning "you" is always written with a capital D. The other personal pronoun for addressing one person in Norwegian, **du**, should be reserved for personal friends and small children. Don't let this mislead you into thinking that Norwegians are stiff and formal people. You will soon learn to appreciate the changing from **De** to **du** as a charming indication that you have been accepted as a personal friend. The expression **å være dis** means "to say **De** to one another". You do that to begin with, but most Norwegians prefer **å være dus** with their friends. The ceremony of passing from **De** to **du** usually takes place over a drink, hence the expression **å drikke dus**, "to toast the **du**-form".

(Innledning)

6. **I Norge snakker man norsk**, "In Norway they speak Norwegian". Notice the inversion of subject and predicate after **i Norge**. The indefinite pronoun **man** means "people in general", and is usually translated "one", "people", "they". It is never stressed, and is spelt with only one **n**, as distinct from the noun **en mann**, "a man".
7. **Dette er et bord**, "This is a table". **Dette** is the neuter singular of the demonstrative pronoun **denne**. When attached to a noun, the demonstrative pronoun has to agree with the noun in gender and number: **denne boken**, "this book", **dette bordet**, "this table", **disse bordene**, "these tables". But when the demonstrative pronoun is used as a pointer with the verb **å være**, the neuter singular is used both for common gender and neuter nouns, both in singular and plural: **dette er en bok**, "this is a book"; **dette er bøker**, "these are books".
8. **En bok**, "a book". This is one of a few nouns that change the vowel in the plural: **bøker**, "books".
9. **Det er en stol**, "That is a chair". **Det** is the neuter singular of the demonstrative pronoun **den**. When attached to a noun, the demonstrative has to agree with the noun in gender and number: **den boken**, "that book"; **det bordet**, "that table"; **de bøkene**, "those books". But when the demonstrative pronoun is used as a pointer with the verb **å være**, the neuter singular is used both for common gender and neuter nouns, both in singular and plural: **det er stoler**, "those are chairs".
10. **De har en bok i hånden**, "You have a book in your hand. Reference to parts of the body and to items of clothing is in English made by the possessive pronoun (in your hand). In adverbial references of this kind Norwegian uses the definite article (**i hånden**) whenever the question of ownership is unambiguous. Examples:
Jeg har en bok i hånden, I have a book in my hand.
Han har en bok i hånden, He has a book in his hand.
Han satte hatten på hodet, He put his hat on his head.
Han stakk hånden i lommen, He put his hand in his pocket.
Norwegian uses possessive pronouns in such cases only where an unusual situation calls for specific clarification:
Ivar hadde tatt blyanten til Olav, og Olav stakk hånden ned i lommen hans for å få tak i den, Ivar had taken Olav's pencil, and Olav put his (own) hand into his (Ivar's) pocket to get hold of it (the pencil).
The noun **en hånd** changes the vowel in the plural: **hender**, "hands".
11. **Min stemme**, "my voice". The possessive pronoun agrees with the noun: **mitt bord**, "my table"; **mine bøker**, "my books". It should be noted that what are known in English as possessive adjectives ("my", "your", etc.) or possessive pronouns ("mine", "yours", etc.) are all called possessive pronouns in Norwegian and have the same form whether used adjectivally or pronominally. See *Appendix*, §§6-9 for further information about these possessives.

(Innledning)

12. **De lærer å forstå**, "You are learning to understand". **Å lære** usually means "to learn", but it can also mean "to teach": **jeg lærer ham norsk**, "I teach him Norwegian". The usual word for "teach" is **å undervise**. It should be noted, however, that before the subject being taught, the preposition **i** must be added: e.g.
Jeg underviser ham i norsk, I teach him Norwegian.
But:
Jeg underviser bare voksne, I teach only adults.
13. **Jeg taler**, "I speak", "I am speaking". **Å tale** is slightly less colloquial than **å snakke**, but the words are often used interchangeably.
14. **Jeg taler langsomt**, "I am speaking slowly". The neuter form of the adjective is used as an adverb: **et langsomt tog**, "a slow train"; **toget går langsomt**, "the train moves slowly".
15. **Når jeg snakker langsomt, forstår De**, "When I speak slowly, you understand". Notice inversion of the subject **De** and the verb **forstår** of the main clause caused by the subordinate clause preceding it. Notice also that there is no inversion in the subordinate clause after the conjunction **når**, "when", since conjunctions do not cause inversion.

Annen (II) del

1. **Annen del**, "second part". The ordinal numeral **annen** has in the neuter the form **annet**: **annet bind**, "second volume".
2. **God dag!** "Good day!" You can use **god dag** as a greeting any time of the day or night. In the evening, you can say **god kveld** or **god aften**, "good evening", both when you meet and when you part. **God natt**, "good night", can only be used when you part.
3. **Hvordan har De det?** "How are you?" Literally this idiomatic expression means "How have you it?" Another idiomatic expression for the same is **Hvordan står det til?** which literally means "How stands it?"
4. **Takk, bra**, "Fine, thanks". You can equally well say **Takk, bare bra**, "Thank you, nothing but well", or **Bare bra, takk**.
5. **Mine spørsmål**, "my questions". Compounds take the gender of the last element. Where this last element is a neuter noun of one syllable, the whole compound is inflected like a monosyllabic neuter and takes no ending in the plural: **et spørsmål**, "a question", **spørsmål**, "questions".

(Innledning)

6. **Er jeg norsk?** "Am I Norwegian?" Simple inversion of subject and verb is in Norwegian the normal way of converting a statement, e.g. **Jeg er norsk**, into the corresponding question. See also Lesson 4, §2.
7. **Snakker De norsk?** "Do you speak Norwegian?" As implied by the preceding note (§6), in Norwegian no auxiliary comparable to English "do" or "does" is used to form the interrogative or negative.
8. **Lite grann**, "a little". **Et grann**, "a small amount, a grain, a smattering". **Lite** is the neuter form of the adjective **liten**, "small": **en liten bok**, "a small book"; **et lite bord**, "a small table". The plural is irregular: **små bøker**, "small books". In the expression **lite grann** the indefinite article is omitted.
9. **Deres stemme**, "your voice". The genitive of **De** is **Deres**, which is used for the possessive adjective "your". Like other pronouns ending in -s it is not inflected: **Deres bok**, "your book"; **Deres bord**, "your table"; **Deres bøker**, "your books".
10. **Meget godt**, "very well". As an adverb, **meget** means "very" or "(very) much". It can also be the neuter form of the adjective **megen**, "much": e.g. **meget brød**, "much bread"; "a lot of bread".

Leksjon 1

MIN FAMILIE

1. **Min kone**, "my wife". It is more formal to say **min frue**, or **min hustru**. The word **kone** also means "woman", especially an old woman. **Min datter**, "my daughter". The plural of **datter** is irregular: **døtre**, "daughters".
2. **Jeg heter Lind**, "My name is Lind". **Å hete** means "to be called". You can also say **Mitt navn er Lind**, "My name is Lind", but it sounds more formal than **Jeg heter Lind**. **Å kalle** means "to call, to give the name": **Hun heter Elisabet**, **men de kaller henne Bett**, "Her name is Elizabeth, but they call her Betty".
3. **Min kone heter fru Lind**, "My wife's name is Mrs. Lind". The corresponding noun is **en frue**, "a married woman". The -e is dropped when the noun is used as a title. Notice that the title **fru** is written with a small initial. The same applies to the title given to an unmarried woman, **frøken**, "Miss", and to a man, **herr**, "Mr.", unless, of course, the title occurs initially in the sentence, or as an address in a letter.
4. **Fru Linds mann**, "Mrs. Lind's husband". The genitive or possessive ending -s is added straight on to the noun, without an apostrophe. After a genitive the noun never takes the definite article. The genitive in -s is used both for human beings and for inanimate objects, but Norwegian tends to prefer to express these relationships by means of prepositions. Instead of **fru Linds mann**, one can say **mannen til fru Lind**. Notice that the noun then takes the definite article. **En mann** means both "a man" and "a husband", and has an irregular plural: **menn**, "men".
5. **Barn**, "children". **Barn**, as a neuter noun of one syllable, takes no ending for the indefinite plural. The definite plural is irregular: **barna**, "the children".
6. **Han er tolv år gammel**, "He is twelve years old". After the verb **å være**, "to be", the adjective agrees with the subject: **Barnet er ett år gammelt**, "The child is one year old"; **De er gamle**, "they are old". Adjectives in -el, -en, -er drop the -e- of this syllable when a final -e is added, and a double consonant preceding -el, -en, -er is simplified: **gammel**, **gamle**; **gretten**, **gretne**, "peevish"; **bitter**, **bitre**, "bitter".
7. **Bror**, "brother". The plural is irregular: **brødre**, "brothers".

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8. **Søster**, "sister". Nouns in **-el** and **-er** drop the **-e-** of this syllable in the plural: **søstre**, "sisters"; **søstrene**, "the sisters".
9. **Søsken**, "brother(s) and sister(s)". The word **søsken** is only used in the plural, and denotes children of the same parents, without indicating their sex. **Han har fem søsken** means that he is one of six children; **de er fem søsken** means that they are a group of five brothers and/or sisters. Children who have only one parent in common are referred to as **halvsøsken**, "half brother(s) and/or sister(s)".
10. **Far**, "father". The plural is irregular: **fedre**, "fathers". The form **far** is a contraction of an older form, **fader**, which survives in the adjective **faderlig**, "fatherly", and in a number of other words, often of a religious nature. Thus, the Lord's prayer is called in Norwegian **Fadervår**, from the first words of the prayer, **Fader vår, du som er i himmelen**, literally, "our Father, (thou) who art in (the) heaven".
11. **Mor**, "mother". The plural is irregular: **mødre**, "mothers". Like **far**, the word **mor** is a contraction of an older word, **moder**, which survives in the adjective **moderlig**, "motherly", and in a number of other words. Thus "Mother Earth" is always referred to as **Moder Jord**.
12. **Hans far**, "his father", **hennes mor**, "her mother". If "his" and "her" referred back to the subject of the sentence, the possessives used would be, not **hans**, **hennes**, but **sin** (neuter **sitt**): e.g.
Harald leser i boken sin, Harold is reading his (= his own) book.
Harald leker med toget sitt, Harold is playing with his (= his own) train.
 For details on the use of **sin**, see *Appendix*, §9.
13. **Foreldre**, "parents". Like **søsken**, the word **foreldre** exists only in the plural. In the singular one has to refer specifically to **far** or **mor**. Of somebody who has lost his father we say that he is **farløs**, "fatherless". If he has lost his mother, he is **morløs**, "motherless", and if he has lost both his parents, he is **foreldreløs**, "orphan(ed)".
14. **En lenestol**, "an easy-chair", literally "a chair for leaning back in". The first part of the compound is the verb **å lene**, "to lean".
15. **Min kone . . . leser i en bok**, "My wife . . . is reading a book". The prepositional expression **i en bok** indicates that she is occupied reading a book, without finishing it. If you finish the book within the period of time mentioned, you would not use the preposition: **Hun leser en bok hver uke**, "She reads one book every week".
16. **Klapper**, "is stroking". **Å klappe** means both "to stroke", "to pat", and "to applaud". Compare English "to clap".
17. **Harald ligger på kne**, "Harold is on his knees", "Harold is kneeling". **Et kne**, "a knee" has the irregular plural **knær**, "knees". Notice that Norwegian uses the singular, without a possessive adjective: literally, "Harold lies on knee".

Leksjon 2

SPØRSMÅL OG SVAR

1. **Spørsmål og svar**, "question(s) and answer(s)". As neither of the two nouns changes for the indefinite plural, there is only the context to indicate that the words are used here in the plural.
2. **Ja, det er hun**, "Yes, she is", literally "Yes, that is she". Note this idiomatic way of expressing the English construction.
3. **Har Harald noen brødre?** "Has Harold any brothers?" **Noen** is the plural of the indefinite adjective **noen**, neuter form **noe**, meaning "some" or "any".

Ser du noen bok her? Do you see any book here?

Jeg har ikke noe brød, I haven't any bread.

Jeg har noen bøker, I have some books.

4. **Han har ingen brødre**, "He has no brothers". **Ingen** is the plural of the indefinite adjective **ingen**, neuter form **intet**:

Jeg har ingen bok, I have no book.

Jeg har intet brød, I have no bread.

Jeg har ingen bøker, I have no books.

Instead of the indefinite adjective **ingen**, colloquial Norwegian tends to use **ikke noen**, **ikke noe**. You can therefore say either **han har ingen brødre**, or **han har ikke noen brødre**. In the case of **intet**, the alternative **ikke noe** is used almost invariably.

5. **Hvem er det som røker en sigarett?** "Who is it who is smoking a cigarette?" **Hvem** is an interrogative pronoun referring to persons, and corresponds to English "who, whom, which". The corresponding interrogative pronoun referring to inanimate objects is **hva**. **Som** is a relative pronoun, practically the only one in use in modern Norwegian. It is indeclinable, and refers both to living beings and inanimate objects. It corresponds to English "who, which, that". **Som** also corresponds to the conjunction "as": e.g. **Han er ikke så stor som meg**, "He is not as big as I (am)".

Leksjon 3

VÅRT HJEM

1. Hjem, "home". Notice the expression *å gå hjem*, "to go home", and *å være hjemme*, "to be at home". Similarly, *å gå ut*, "to go out"; *å være ute*, "to be out". In a number of cases, the short form indicates that there is a movement from one place to another, whereas the long form indicates a stay within the precincts indicated by the adverb.
2. De fleste familier, "most families". Flest is the irregular superlative of the adjective *mange*, "many". It is preceded, as here, by the definite article *de*, but the noun following is used without the suffixed definite article to indicate families generally. Compare *De fleste familier har barn*, "Most families (families in general) have children". To express the majority of a specific group, say the families living in one particular block of flats, the preposition *av* is inserted, and the suffixed definite article of the noun is added: *De fleste av familiene har bil*, "Most of the families (in that block) have a car".
The comparison is as follows:

<i>mange</i> (pl.), many
<i>flere</i> (or <i>fler</i>), more
<i>flest</i> , most; <i>de fleste</i> , the majority

Mange, *flere*, *flest* are used for things that can be counted. For non-countable things, *mye* (meget) *mer*, *mest* are used: *de fleste dager*, "most days"; *det meste av dagen*, "most of the day".
3. Mange har eget hus, "Many have a house of their own". The adjective *egen* (c.), *eget* (n.), *egne* (pl.) is generally used to intensify a possessive adjective: *hans eget hus*, "his own house"; *Det er min egen skyld*, "It is my own fault". But in the sense of something you do not share with others, *egen* is used without the possessive adjective: *De har egen bil*, "They have a car of their own"; *et dobbeltværelse med eget bad*, "a double room with separate bathroom".
4. Forstedene, "the suburbs"; *en forstad*, "a suburb". Cp. *hovedstaden*, "the capital", literally "the main town", "the head town". The usual word for "a place" is *et sted*, which has the irregular plural *steder*.
5. I utkanten av byen, "On the outskirts of the town". Notice that Norwegian uses singular referring to one particular place on the outskirts, and plural to indicate the outskirts in general:

Det bor mange mennesker i utkantene av byen, There are many people living on the outskirts of the town.

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6. I denne entreen, "in this hall". Notice that the definite article is added in full after a stressed *-e*. The same applies to indefinite and definite plural: *entreer*, "halls"; *entreene*, "the halls".
7. I entreen er det knagger, "In the hall there are pegs". Notice the use of the indefinite pronoun *det* as a preliminary subject. Used like this, the pronoun is uninflected, and is never stressed.
8. Nordmenn er glad i blomster, "Norwegians are fond of flowers". This is one of the exceptions to the rule about adjectives agreeing with the noun after the verb *å være*. Some more examples are given in the *Appendix*, §30, b.
9. Mange forskjellige slags blomster, "many different kinds of flowers". *Slags* is the genitive of the noun *slag* (n.), "kind, type, variety", and functions as an indeclinable adjective: *en slags flåte*, "a sort of raft"; *et slags spill*, "some kind of game"; *mange slags viner*, "many varieties of wines".
10. Spinat, blomkål, løk, "spinach, cauliflower, onion". These nouns are all common gender; only *løk* can have a plural, *løker*. Note, however, that *løk* is often used in the singular in Norwegian where English uses the plural: *steikt løk*, "fried onions"; *biff med løk*, "beefsteak and onions". Note also *purreløk*, "leek", and *blomsterløk*, "bulb".
11. Gulrøtter, "carrots", literally "yellow roots". *Røtter* is the plural of the irregular *en rot*. "a root".

Leksjon 4

SAMTALE

1. **Samtale**, "conversation". The prefix **sam-** corresponds to the adverb **sammen**, together, and occurs frequently where English has the prefix "co-":
 - samarbeid (n.), co-operation
 - samvirkelag (n.), co-operative store; *literally* group working together
 - sameksistens (c.), coexistence
 - samferdsel (c.), communication
 - samklang (c.), harmony
 - samliv (n.), life lived together; usually, married life
 - et samnordisk radioprogram, a radio programme shared by the Scandinavian countries
 - samtidig, at the same time
 - hyggelig samvær (n.), *literally* "pleasant being-together (gathering, meeting, party)", often equivalent to the English "a good time", e.g.: Takk for hyggelig samvær, "Thank you for a very pleasant time".
2. **Kan**, "can", present tense of the auxiliary verb **å kunne**, "to be able (to)", "to have permission (to)". **Kan jeg komme?** "May I come?" Note that **å kunne** can also mean "to know, to have knowledge of": **Han kan fransk**, "He knows French".
In forming a question from statements in which the finite verb has another verb dependent on it, it is of course the *finite* verb and the subject that are inverted, i.e. **Kan De si meg . . . ?** (compare English: "Can you tell me?", not "Can tell you me?").
3. **Si meg**, "tell me". The verb **å si** also renders the English "to say".
4. **Den er verken stor eller liten**, "It is neither large nor small". The common gender **den** is used because of the reference back to the common gender noun **villa**. Where there is no such reference, the neuter form **det** is used: **Det er en villa han har kjøpt**, "It is a villa he has bought". Note also **enten . . . eller**, "either . . . or". (It may also be noted that although **verken** is the officially recognized way of spelling the word, the form **hverken** is still used.)
5. **La meg se . . . ett, to, tre**, "Let me see . . . one, two, three". The noun understood is **rom**, and as that is a neuter noun, **ett** is used. To the question **Hvor mange bøker har De?** "How many books have you

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got?", the answer would be **en, to, tre . . .**, since **bok** is common gender.

6. **Regner med**, "include", *literally* "reckon with". Synonyms are **å ta med**, **å inkludere**. **Å regne med** also means "to count on": **Vi kan ikke regne med at han vil hjelpe oss**, "We cannot count on his helping us". **Å regne** means "to calculate, to do sums". Note **en regning**, "a bill". **Når vi ikke regner med**, "if we do not include", is also equivalent to our English construction "without counting".
7. **Hvor vokser blomstene?** "Where do the flowers grow?" **Å vokse** is an intransitive verb. The verb for the transitive "grow, cultivate" is **å dyrke**, e.g. **Han dyrker blomster**, "He grows flowers".
8. **Et par**, "a couple, a few". Here **et par** means "roughly", "two or three". But the word often means "a set of two": **et par sokker**, a pair of socks; **et par bukser**, a pair of trousers; **et par briller**, a pair of spectacles. Notice that Norwegian in such expressions uses no preposition. That is also the case with other nouns indicating quantity: **en kopp te**, "a cup of tea"; **et glass melk**, "a glass of milk".

Leksjon 5

VÅR DAGLIGSTUE

1. Når vi kommer inn i stuen, "When we enter (or come into) the sitting-room". The conjunction *når* is used when the meaning is "every time, whenever"; *Når solen står opp, blir det lyst*, "Whenever the sun rises, it gets light". *Når* is also used when the meaning is "as soon as" in the future: *Når jeg får tid, skal jeg komme*, "When I get time I'll come". About one particular occasion in the past *da* is used:

Da han kom til stasjonen, hadde toget gått, When he got to the station, the train had left.

Når may also render "if": e.g. *når så er*, "if that is so"; *når bare*, "if only". There was an example of this use in Lesson 4: *når vi ikke regner med . . .*, "if we don't count . . .".

2. *Inn i*, "into". *Inn* always implies movement or direction: *Vi går inn i huset*, "We enter the house"; *Skal vi gå inn?* "Shall we go in?" The English preposition *in* is usually rendered by the Norwegian preposition *i*: *Han er i Norge*, "He is in Norway".
3. *Lengst*, "furthest, farthest". *Lengst* is the superlative of *langt*. The comparative also changes its vowel: *lenger*, "further, farther, longer". (See Appendix, §43.)
4. *Borte i kroken*, "over in the corner". The adverb *borte*, "over there", indicates a state of rest. The shorter form *bort*, on the other hand, indicates movement: *Han setter stolen bort i kroken*, "He puts the chair over in the corner". In both these cases the adverb is used with a following preposition to form a prepositional phrase governing the noun *kroken*. See also Lesson 18, §1.
5. *Til venstre for pianoet*, "to the left of the piano". *Venstre*, "left", and *høyre*, "right", have only the comparative forms, although the sense is positive. They are frequently used in phrases with a noun such as *hånd*, "hand", *side*, "side", *fot*, "foot", etc. understood: *Ta til høyre*, "turn right"; *venstre om!* "left turn!" They are also used in a similar way to their equivalents in this country, to indicate political parties: *høyre*, "the conservative party"; *venstre*, "the liberal party".
6. *Midt imot dette . . . står det en sofa*, "Opposite this . . . is (literally, stands) a settee". The neuter form *dette* is used because it refers back to the neuter noun *vindu*. Note that when English generally

uses the verb "to be", Norwegian is more precise, using *stå*, for things that "stand", and *ligge* for things that "lie": e.g. (Lesson 6) *Det ligger også noen aviser der*, "There are also some newspapers there".

7. *Et lite rundt bord*, "a small round table". The plural of *liten* is irregular: *små runde bord*, "small round tables". Note also the irregular definite form: *det lille runde bordet*, "the small round table".
8. *Man*, "one". The indefinite pronoun *man* means "people in general", although it can refer to a restricted number of people, for instance in a sentence like: *Man snakker aldri om det i familien*, "They never talk about it in the family". Other expressions are gaining ground in Norwegian: *folk*, "people"; *de*, "they"; *vi*, "we"; *en*, "one".

Folk sier så mye, People will talk (literally People say so many things).

De sier han er syk, They say he is ill.

Vi får håpe det beste, We must hope for the best.

En is one of the forms most in use at the present time:

En kan aldri vite, You never can tell; One never knows.

9. *Et deilig, tykt teppe*, "a nice, thick carpet". Notice that the adjective *deilig*, like all adjectives in *-ig*, *-lig*, takes no ending *-t* in the indefinite neuter singular.
10. *Sentraloppvarming*, "central heating". Lesson 5 contains several words illustrating the ease with which Norwegian forms compounds: *leselampe*; *blomsterbord*; *blomsterpote*; *askebeger*; *pianostol*; *bokhylle*. The gender of these compound nouns is taken from that of the last component.
11. *Radiatoren*, "the radiator". The stress is on the third syllable in the singular, but is shifted to the fourth syllable, *-to-*, in the plural: *radia'torer*. A few nouns shift the stress like this. Note that this happens with *pro'fessor*, *profes'sorer*, "professor(s)", *gene'rator*, *genera'torer*, "generator(s)", *gladi'ator*, *gladia'torer*, "gladiator(s)".
12. *Om kvelden*, "in the evening". *Om kvelden* can mean both "one particular evening" and, as here, "in the evenings (generally)". The same applies to a number of expressions with *om*: *om dagen*, "by day", "that day"; *om natten*, "by night", "that night"; *om sommeren*, "in summer", "that summer".

Det hadde regnet om natten, It had been raining during the night.

De reiste klokken 10 om morgenen, They left at 10 a.m.

Om vinteren er det mye snø i Norge, In winter there is much snow in Norway.

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13. Når det blir mørkt, "when it gets dark". *Blir* is the present tense of *å bli*, "to become", "to get". *Å bli* implies a change: *Han ble syk*, "He was taken ill"; *Han ble sint*, "He grew angry". Compare *å være*, "to be" in the sense "be in a state of": *Han er syk*, "He is ill"; *Han var blind*, "He was blind".
Note that *å bli* also has the meaning "to remain", "to stay on": *Han ble i Oslo i to dager*, "He remained in Oslo for two days".
14. Det blir mørkt, "It gets dark". This impersonal construction is used more widely in Norwegian than in English: *Det banker på døren*, "There is a knock at the door". Notice the idiomatic phrase *Hvordan står det til?* "How are you?" (Further information can be found in the *Appendix*, §48, b.)
15. (Vi) tenner, "(We) light". *Å tenne* is always used about lighting a candle, and often also about switching on an electric lamp, although, when talking about electricity, it is very common to say *å slå på lyset*, or *å skru på lyset*, "to switch on the light".
16. Trekker for, "draw". There are a number of compound verbs in Norwegian similar to *å trekke for*, e.g. *å ta av*, "to lose weight"; *å ta med*, "to include"; *å ta på*, "to put on"; *å gripe inn*, "to interfere"; *å dele ut*, "to hand out"; *å skrive av*, "to copy"; *å ta etter*, "to imitate".
17. Gardinene, "the curtains". A few words can be common gender or neuter: *en gardin* or *et gardin*, *en smell* or *et smell*, "a bang".

Leksjon 6

SAMTALE MELLOM LÆRER OG ELEV

1. Helt full, "quite full". The adverb *helt* is formed from the adjective *hel*, "whole", by adding *t*. Adverbs are frequently formed from adjectives in this way:
Jeg er sikker på at han snakker norsk, I am sure that he speaks Norwegian.
Han snakker sikkert norsk, He surely speaks Norwegian.
Astrid er sen, Astrid is late.
Astrid kom sent, Astrid came late.
Maten er god, The food is good.
De lever godt, They live well.
2. Det vet jeg ikke, "I don't know", literally "it know I not". If unstressed, as here, *det* is a personal pronoun (= "it"). For the unstressed *det* see *Appendix*, §48. *Det* could also be stressed and would then become a demonstrative pronoun (= "that"); see *Appendix*, §10.
3. Jeg har ikke talt dem, "I have not counted them". *Talt* is the past participle of *å telle*, "to count". This verb can be regular: *å telle*, past tense: *telte*, "counted", past participle: *telt*. But it can also be irregular, with change of the stem vowel in the past tense and the past participle: *å telle*, *talte*, *talt*. *Dem* is the direct object form of the personal pronoun in the third person plural, *de*.
4. Ingenting, "nothing". *Ingenting*, or *ikke noe*, is normally used in the neuter singular instead of the neuter form of the indefinite pronoun *ingen*. The neuter singular form proper of *ingen*, i.e. *intet*, has a literary flavour: *Intet nytt fra Vestfronten*, "All Quiet on the Western Front" (literally "Nothing new from the Western Front"). *Ingen*, *ingenting* are logically the opposites of *noen*, *noenting*:
Har du sett noen? *Nei, ingen*, Have you seen anybody? No, nobody.
Har du kjøpt noenting? *Nei, ingenting*, Have you bought anything? No, nothing.
5. Jo, "yes". The adverb *jo* is used for "yes", instead of *ja*, in reply to a preceding negative question. The negative aspect of the question is here contained in the indefinite pronoun *ingenting*. More often than not it is the negative adverb *ikke* that conveys the negative aspect: *Kommer han ikke?* *Jo, han kommer*, "Isn't he coming? Yes, he is coming".

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6. **Det gleder meg å høre**, "I am pleased to hear it", literally "it delights me to hear". Note the impersonal construction in Norwegian. More examples are given in *Appendix*, §48, b.

Det gleder meg is also often used as a courteous expression of pleasure when you are introduced to people.

There is also a reflexive verb **å glede seg**, "to look forward (to)". This verb is not impersonally constructed: **Jeg gleder meg til å reise til Norge**, "I am looking forward to going to Norway".

Leksjon 7

SAMMENLIGNINGER

1. **La oss sammenligne**, "let us compare". **La** is the imperative of the verb **å la**, "to let, to allow". **La** is used with the infinitive of the main verb, without the particle **å**: **la ham komme**, "let him come". The main verb is sometimes left out: **Skal vi gå? Ja, la oss det**, "Shall we go? Yes, let's". The full expression would be **Ja, la oss gjøre det**, "Yes, let us do that".

Å sammenligne, "to compare", consists of the adverb **sammen**, "together", and the verb **å ligne**, "to be like, to liken". The corresponding noun, **sammenligning** (c.), is derived from the verb by means of the suffix **-ing**. Compare **å blande**, "to mix"; **blanding**, "mixture". The adverb **sammen** occurs as a prefix in a number of words, e.g. **å sammenføye**, "to join together"; **sammenheng** (c.), "context", "connection"; **sammensatt**, "complicated".

2. **Med familien Haugs**, "with the Haug family's (room)". The genitive **-s** is here attached to a group of words, **familien Haug**, which is treated as a unit. In such groups, the ending is attached to the last element of the group. Only a few such groups occur, e.g. **kongen av Norges plikter**, "the King of Norway's duties"; **dronningen av Englands gemal**, "the Queen of England's consort".
3. **Haugs er**, "the Haugs are". The ending **-s**, although historically genitive, here functions as a plural ending. **Haugs**: "the members of the Haug family". The genitive of **Haug** is **Haug's**, and is pronounced "Haugses".
4. **Hos oss**, "at our house". **Hos oss** corresponds exactly to French *chez nous* and German *bei uns*. The word **hjemme** is often added: **hjemme hos oss**.

This expression is used with all the object forms of the personal pronouns, singular and plural: **hos meg**, "at my house"; **hos deg** (familiar address), "at your house"; **hos Dem** (polite address), "at your house", etc. It is also used with proper names and nouns indicating people. In this construction there is no genitive corresponding to the English possessive in 's:

hos Hansen, at Hansen's (house or place)
hos Hansens, at the Hansens' (house or place)
hos min onkel, at my uncle's
hos vaktmesteren, at the caretaker's
hos Steen & Strøm, at Steen & Strøm's (store)
hos bakeren, at the baker's (shop)

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5. **Begge to**, "both (of them)". The word **begge** means "both", and can be used on its own, without the word **to**, "two", being added:

begge brødrene or **begge de to brødrene**, both the brothers

Notice that in the expression *both . . . and* another word is used, **både**:

både han og jeg, both he and I

6. **Spiller piano**, "plays the piano". Notice that no definite article is used in Norwegian for playing an instrument:

Jeg spiller fiolin, I play the violin.

Jeg spiller litt fløyte, I play the flute a little.

The same rule applies to games:

Spiller De kort? Do you play cards?

7. **Bra**, "well". **Bra** functions both as an indeclinable adjective, meaning "good", and as an adverb, meaning "well":

en bra radio, a good radio/set.

et bra piano, a good piano.

Hun spiller bra, She plays well.

Note that "well" is sometimes expressed by means of **vel**:

Lev vel! all the best! (*literally* live well)

Å gjøre noe vel, to do something well, thoroughly.

The adverb "well" at the beginning of a sentence, used as an expletive and often expressing hesitation, uncertainty or reservation, can always be translated **vel**:

Kommer han? Vel, jeg vet ikke, Is he coming? Well, I don't know.

Note that in colloquial Norwegian **ja**, often pronounced and even written **tja**, is frequently used with the same meaning as **vel**: **Kommer han? Tja, jeg vet ikke**.

8. **Et flygel**, "a grand piano". **Et piano** is an upright piano, the man who plays either of these instruments is **en pianist**, a woman player is **en pianistinne**. The word **klaver** (n.) is also occasionally used, especially in the compound **en klaverkonsert**, which means both a piano recital and a piano concerto: **Griegs klaverkonsert i a-moll**, "Grieg's piano concerto in A minor".
9. **Notene sine**, "her music". **Noter** is used about printed music. **Å lese noter** is "to read music"; **Kan du noter?** means "Can you read music?" "A score" is in Norwegian **et partitur**.

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10. **Bedre**, "better", comparative of the adverbs **bra**, **godt** and **vel**.

11. **Hun er vel den beste pianistinnen**, "She is probably the best (female) pianist". The sentence modifier **vel** indicates that the speaker is making some mental reservations: "I think, in my opinion". More information about sentence modifiers will be found in the *Appendix*, §70.

12. **Pianistinne**, "female pianist". **-inne** is one of the suffixes used to indicate a female executant of a profession, and in a few other cases:

en lærer, a (male) teacher

en sanger, a (male) singer

en danser, a (male) dancer

en venn, a (male) friend

en lærerinne, a (female) teacher

en sangerinne, a (female) singer

en danserinne, a (female) dancer

en venninne, a (female) friend

Other ways of distinguishing between male and female are illustrated by:

en prins, a prince

en ekspediter, a (male) shop assistant

en massør, a masseur

en kontorist, a (male) clerk

en hallomann, a (male) announcer

en prinsesse, a princess

en ekspeditrise, a (female) shop assistant

en massøse, a masseuse

en kontordame, a (female) clerk

en ballodame, a (female) announcer

13. **Selv spiller jeg ikke**, "I myself do not play". **Selv** is here used as a demonstrative adjective. It can take the ending **-e**, but is otherwise indeclinable. It is usually placed after a noun or a pronoun, and can be separated from them. In either case **selv** receives strong stress. The meaning varies with the word it qualifies, so that it may mean "myself", "yourself", etc. according to the context:

Jeg selv så det or **jeg så det selv**, I saw it myself.

Ibsen selv kunne ikke gjort det bedre, Ibsen himself could not have improved on it.

De ville gjøre det selv, They wanted to do it themselves.

When placed immediately *before* the word it qualifies, **selv** is unstressed like its English equivalent "even", whereas the word it qualifies is strongly stressed:

Selv jeg så det, Even I saw it.

Selv nå finnes det folk som ikke har elektrisitet, Even now there are people who don't have electricity.

The definite form **selve** is also used to single out, and is always placed

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before a noun:

Selve reisen tar 5 dager, The journey itself takes 5 days.
Det var som selve fanden, Why the devil—(literally That was like the devil himself).

A superlative selveste is sometimes used:

Mener jeg ikke det er selveste kongen! My word, if it isn't the king himself!

Note the idiomatic Takk for sist!—Selv takk! "Thanks for the last time we were together!"—"The same to you!"; "Thank you!"
Note also the substantivised et selv, "personality, ego":

det gyntiske selv, the Gyntian personality (Ibsen's Peer Gynt).

There are numerous compounds with selv: selvsikker, self-assured; selvbevisst, arrogant; selvtilfreds, self-satisfied, etc.
Another form of selv, sjøl, is also used in Modern Norwegian.

14. Peis, "(an) open fireplace". People in Norway have peis for decorative rather than functional purposes. This is reflected in the noun en peisestue, "a room with an open fireplace". The peis is usually placed in a corner of the room. Note that the article is omitted. This is usually the case with items of which you generally possess only one. You say for instance: Vi har kjøleskap men ikke vaskemaskin, "We have a refrigerator but not a washing-machine"; de har bil, "they have a car"; de har hytte på fjellet, "they have a hut (lodge) in the mountains".
15. Malt, "painted". Malt is the past participle of the verb å male, "to paint". The past participle is often formed by adding t to the stem of the verb.
16. Malt av, "painted by". The idea of "by" before the name of a composer, painter, etc. is always expressed by the preposition av:

en sang av Grieg, a song by Grieg.
"Peer Gynt" er skrevet av Ibsen, "Peer Gynt" was written by Ibsen.

Leksjon 8

ENDA EN SAMTALE

1. Enda en samtale, literally, "still one more conversation". Note the different meanings of the word enda in Norwegian:

enda en gang, once more (literally still one time).

Doktoren er der enda, The doctor is still there.

Posten har ikke kommet enda, The post hasn't arrived yet.

Han var veldig trett, men enda arbeidet han videre, He was very tired, but all the same he went on working.

Du skal få pengene, enda du ikke fortjener dem, You shall have the money, although you don't deserve it.

2. Nå ville jeg gjerne, "now I should like to". Ville is the past tense of the auxiliary å ville, "to want to, to feel like". Ville and skulle, "should, was going to", together with the infinitive of the main verb form the conditional tense. In requests you can use the future tense, but it is more polite to use the conditional tense:

Jeg vil gjerne se på noen slips } I should like to look at some
Jeg ville gjerne se på noen slips } ties.

As a general rule, ville and skulle are interchangeable.

Note the use of gjerne, literally "willingly", in conjunction with a verb to indicate a liking for doing something, e.g.:

Jeg går gjerne med deg på kino, I should like to come with you to the pictures.

See also Lesson 12, §10.

3. Jeg tror jeg liker Deres best, "I think I like yours best". Å tro is the normal way of rendering the English "to believe", or "to think" used as a synonym for this in relation to some matter the evidence as to which is taken to be incomplete in some sense:

Han tror på Gud, He believes in God.

Jeg tror ham ikke, I don't believe him.

Jeg tror det blir regn i morgen, I think (believe) it will rain tomorrow.

The matter about which the belief is expressed may be one's own tastes (as in Jeg tror jeg liker Deres best) or intentions, which can be

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indicated in this way tentatively and as if they were not necessarily certain and decided:

Jeg tror vi skal la saken bero inntil videre, I think we'll leave the matter for the time being.

Like "to believe" in English, å tro sometimes implies little more than "to have heard", "to have been informed":

Jeg tror det er en god film, I believe it's a good film.

Jeg tror han skal kjøpe huset, I believe he is going to buy the house.

Used in this sense it is in contrast with å synes, which means "to think", "to consider", "to be of the opinion", in relation to a matter felt to be sufficiently within one's knowledge, thus:

Jeg synes det er en god film, (I have seen it and) I think it's a good film.

Jeg synes han skal kjøpe huset, I consider that he should buy the house.

4. De giftet seg, "They got married". The reflexive pronoun seg, "one-self" and reflexive verbs in general, are dealt with in the *Appendix*, §§57 and 58.
5. De giftet seg jo også mye senere, "Then they got married so much later". For the function of the sentence modifier jo, see *Appendix*, §70.
6. Hva synes De, "What do you think". For the meaning of å synes, see §3 above. Further information about this type of verb is given in the *Appendix*, §64.
7. Ikke sant? "Don't you agree?"—literally, "not true", short for "is that not true?" Ikke sant is added to solicit agreement in the same way as "isn't it?", "hasn't he?", etc. are added in English:

Du kommer, ikke sant? You are coming, aren't you?

Du betalte, ikke sant? You paid, didn't you?

De har bodd her lenge, ikke sant? You have lived here a long time, haven't you?

Compare *n'est-ce pas?* in French and *nicht wahr?* in German.

8. Kan ikke la være å beundre, "can't help admiring". La være means "leave off, leave in peace":

La meg være, Leave me alone.

La være plus the infinitive corresponds to the gerund construction in -ing in English:

Jeg kunne ikke la være å le, I couldn't help laughing.

Vi lot være å spise frokost, We skipped (eating) breakfast.

Leksjon 9

ET BESØK

1. Et besøk, "a visit". The prefix be- occurs in a number of loan words and is always unstressed except in the word *bearbeide*, "adapt", and its derivatives *bearbeidelse* (c.), "adaptation", and *bearbeider* (c.), "adaptor".
2. Det ringer på døren, "There's a ring at the door". Note the impersonal construction in Norwegian. This is dealt with in the *Appendix*, §48, b.
3. Er nettopp kommet, "has just arrived". This is an example of the use of the auxiliary å være and the past participle of the main verb. Nowadays, the tendency is to use å ha with all verbs, but formerly å være was used with verbs indicating change or movement. In a few cases it is still possible to use either one or the other: e.g. *Han er kommet* or *Han har kommet*, "He has come (arrived)". Further examples are given in the *Appendix*, §51.
4. Vi . . . håndhilser på, "We . . . shake hands with". Å håndhilse means, literally, to greet by the hand.
5. Ber ham komme inn, "ask him to come in". Å be means "to ask, to beg, to pray, to invite":

Jeg ber om forlatelse, I beg your pardon, please forgive me (often shortened to *om forlatelse*).

Hedvig ba aftenbønn, Hedvig said evening prayers.

De har bedt oss til middag, They have invited us to dinner.

Note that be takes an infinitive without the particle å:

De ba oss komme, They asked us to come.

The same applies to the verb å se, "to see", and to the modal auxiliaries:

Jeg så dem komme, I saw them coming.

Det kan godt være, That may well be.

Note especially: å jeg ber, "don't mention it".

6. Kort etter, "shortly after". Kort is here used as an adverb. As an adjective it is invariable in the singular.

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7. **Sitte ned**, "Sit down". Å **sitte** is usually intransitive, as here. There are, however, rare uses of it as a transitive verb. Note especially:

Hun satt modell, She posed as a model.

"To sit" in the transitive sense of "to seat", "to place", is usually rendered by the verb **å sette**, with which **å sitte** must not be confused. Å **sette** is weak but irregular: **å sette, setter, satte, (har) satt**. Thus, **Han satte barnet på stolen**, "He sat the child on the chair". The reflexive verb **å sette seg** and **å sitte ned** can be used interchangeably, like "to seat oneself" and "to sit down" in English:

Vil De ikke sitte ned? } Won't you sit down (seat yourself, take
Vil De ikke sette Dem? } a seat)?

8. **En niese**, "a niece". Note that the word is pronounced as a three-syllable word, **ni-e-se**. The noun for a corresponding male relative is **en nevø**, "a nephew". But Norwegian also uses words that include information about the related parent of the nephew or niece:

min brorsønn, my nephew, my brother's son
min brordatter, my niece, my brother's daughter
min søstersønn, my nephew, my sister's son
min søsterdatter, my niece, my sister's daughter.

9. **En niese av min kone**, "a niece of my wife's". Note that Norwegian here uses no genitive corresponding to the idiomatic use of the possessive with 's in English:

en kollega av Hansen, a colleague of Hansen's
en slektning av oss, a relative of ours.

Note also:

en venn av meg, a friend of mine.

10. **Fra landet**, "from the country". **Land** (n.) is used for "land" in the meaning of "nation", for "countryside" and for the ground as opposed to the sea:

Norge blir ofte kalt midnattssolens land, Norway is often called the land of the midnight sun.

De bor i Oslo, men reiser alltid på landet om sommeren, They live in Oslo, but always go into the country in summer.

En landkrabbe liker seg best på land, A landlubber prefers to be on dry land.

Note especially **utenlands**, "abroad":

I våre dager er det vanlig å reise utenlands, Nowadays it is usual to travel abroad.

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11. **Bo hos oss**, "stay with us". **Bo** means "stay, dwell, live, be settled":

Hun har bodd i Oslo hele sitt liv, She has lived in Oslo all her life.

Note **enebolig** (c.), a popular alternative for **villa**, that is, a detached house for one family; **bolignød** (c.), housing shortage; **bopel** (c.), residence.

12. **Et par dager**, "a day or two". Other ways of giving a rough estimate are **en dag eller to**, "a day or two", **en to-tre dager**, "a couple of days", **et par-tre dager**, "two or three days". **Et par** is also used in the strict sense of "a pair":

et par sko, a pair of shoes
et par hansker, a pair of gloves

Note especially:

et par bukser, a pair of trousers
et par briller, a pair of spectacles
et par bukseseler, a pair of braces.

13. **Hilser på**, "greet". **Hilse på** is a compound verb. Additional information about these verbs is given in the *Appendix*, §§66-69.

14. **Presenterer**, "introduces". The past tense of **presentere** is **presenterte**, and the past participle **presentert**. A large number of verbs of foreign origin in **-ere** are conjugated in the same way, all having the stress on the penultimate syllable of the infinitive, e.g.:

å marsjere, to march å parkere, to park
å paradere, to parade å barbere seg, to shave

15. **Vi setter oss**, "we sit down". The weak reflexive verb **å sette seg** indicates the action of sitting down, whereas the strong verb **å sitte** indicates the position of being seated:

Vi satte oss ved bordet, We sat down at the table.
Vi satt ved bordet, We were sitting (seated) at the table.

Sitte plus the adverb **ned**, indicating direction, corresponds to **å sette seg**. See Note 7 above.

16. **De siste nyheter**, "the latest news". **Nyheter** means "items of news". **Værmelding og nyheter**, "weather forecast and news". About one particular item of news the singular is used: **en sensasjonell nyhet**, "a sensational piece of news". **Siste nytt** usually means "last minute news", i.e. usually fresh information added to earlier information, but can also mean the same as **siste skrik** (n.), "the latest fashion", *le dernier cri*.

When a noun is qualified by an adjective as well as the definite article

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of the adjective, the noun usually takes the normal suffix of the definite article.

Den nye bilen, the new car.

If it is a question of literary style or set expressions accepted by tradition, however, then only the adjectival article is used, as here: **de siste nyheter.** Thus, T. S. Eliot's work "The Waste Land" is rendered in Norwegian by **Det øde land**; "the Norwegian people", meaning the Norwegian nation, is **det norske folk**.

We shall be meeting other examples later in the course (e.g. **de andre nordiske land**, "the other Scandinavian countries", Lesson 24; **det kongelige slott**, "the Royal Palace", Lesson 31, and several examples in Lesson 49).

17. **Forretninger**, "business (affairs)". The singular **en forretning** usually means "business" in the sense of a shop, and the word is frequently used in this concrete sense also in the plural:

Nedover gaten lå det elegante forretninger på begge sider, Down the street there were elegant shops on either side.

18. **Asjetter**, "small plates". The saucer to go with a cup is **en skål**; **en asjett** is the small plate used for cakes, and **en tallerken** is a dinner plate. A soup plate is **en dyp tallerken**, literally a deep plate, whereas **en flat tallerken**, literally a flat plate, is used for fish and meat. Note also **en flygende tallerken**, "a flying saucer".
19. **Småkaker**, "cakes", literally "small cakes". **Småkaker** are biscuit-like cakes, also referred to as **tørre kaker**, dry cakes. Note that the English word "cakes" has been borrowed in Norwegian in the form **kjeks** (c.), and means biscuit. **Kjeks** does not change in the plural.
20. **Skjenker kaffen**, "pours out the coffee". Note **skjenkerett** (c.), licence (for hotels, restaurants) for serving alcoholic drinks.
21. **Senere får vi inn**, "later are brought in to us". Note the active construction in Norwegian where English uses the passive voice. But a passive construction is also possible in Norwegian: **Senere blir det brakt inn til oss litt frukt og andre forfriskninger.**

Leksjon 10

ETTERMIDDAGSKAFFE

1. **Hvordan står det til?** "How are you?" It is customary also to make enquiries about mutual acquaintances:

Hvordan står det til med Deres far? How is your father?

Jeg håper det står bare bra til hjemme? I hope all is well at home?

2. **Ja, det er jo Helga!** "Yes, it is Helga!" Jo here has the function of underlining the fact that it is Helga. English expresses the same idea through stressing the verb.

3. **Det var hyggelig å se deg igjen,** "It's nice to see you again". Note that Norwegian often uses the past tense to describe something that pleases or displeases you at the moment when you are talking:

Dette var deilig kaffe, This is nice coffee.

Dette var et nydelig maleri, This is a lovely painting.

Dette var en forferdelig restaurant, This is a dreadful restaurant.

4. **Hinannen**, "one another". Reciprocal pronoun. See *Appendix*, §59.

5. **Får jeg presentere**, "may I introduce". The fundamental meaning of **å få** is to receive, but the verb has a wide application (compare the numerous uses of the similar English verb "get"):

Jeg fikk flere bøker i julepresang, I had (got) several books for Christmas presents.

Han fikk gasjepålegg, He received (got) an increase in salary.

Barna fikk ikke lov å være med, The children were not allowed (did not get permission) to come along.

Jeg fikk vondt i hodet, I developed (got) a headache.

Får De? Are you being attended to? (in shops).

Note especially **få** with a following infinitive:

Det får være grenser, There are limits.

Du får undersøke saken, You'd better look into the matter.

Further information will be found in the *Appendix*, §52, c.

6. **God dag!** literally "Good day", corresponds to English "How do you do", and is the correct form of address and reply when introduced to a stranger.

Notice that the hostess greets Mr. Olsen with the heartier **god dag, god dag!**

For greetings, see also notes to the Introduction, **Nå skal vi snakke norsk**, parts I and II.

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7. **Vær så god og sitt!** "Please sit down!" Note how colloquial Norwegian combines the imperative of *være* in the expressions *vær så god*, *vær så snill*, "please", "be so good (as to)", with the imperative of the main verb:

Vær så snill og skriv når du kommer fram, Please write when you get there.

More formal Norwegian tends, however, to use the infinitive, as you saw in the Introduction: *Vær så snill å høre etter*.

There are no hard and fast rules, but you will be on the safe side if you restrict the use of the imperative to people to whom you say *du*.

8. **Det var da leit**, "How annoying", "I am sorry to hear that". Apart from *leit*, "annoying", some other words are frequently used in this sense:

Det var sørgelig han ikke kunne komme, It's sad he couldn't come.
Det er kjedelig dere må reise i morgen, It's a shame you have to leave tomorrow.

Det er synd dere ikke kan bli lenger, It's a pity you can't stay any longer.

Det er trist at det regner hele tiden, It's a pity it is raining all the time.

9. **Onkel**, "uncle". The loan-words *onkel* and *tante*, "aunt", are firmly established. *Tante* has superseded the older forms *moster* (c.) a contraction of *mors søster*, "mother's sister", and *faster* (c.), a contraction of *fars søster*, "father's sister". The nouns *farbror*, "father's brother", and *morbror*, "mother's brother", are not much used either.

Leksjon 11

SPISESTUEN

1. **Spisestue**, "dining-room", literally "eating-room". With the small modern flats the separate *spisestue* is in these days frequently replaced by *spisekrok* (c.), "a dining nook".
2. **Frokost**, "breakfast". *Fro-* means "early" (compare German *früh*) and occurs also in *fromesse* (c.), "early mass", and in *fropreken* (c.), "early (divine) service".
3. **Aftensmat**, "supper", literally "evening food". The word *kveldsmat* is also used for this meal, which is usually much simpler than the English supper. Note the genitive *-s* which occurs in a number of compounds, e.g.:
landsmann (c.), fellow countryman.
livsforsikring (c.), life insurance.
4. **Fra utlandet**, "from abroad". Compare *å reise til utlandet*, "to go abroad". Note the genitive construction *å reise utenlands*, and *å være utenlands*, "to be abroad". Compare *innenlands*, "within the country":
Produktene brukes innenlands, The products are consumed within the country.
5. **Den øverste enden av bordet**, "the top end of the table". *Øverste* is the superlative of a defective adjective that has no positive form. The comparative is *øvre*. See *Appendix*, §39.
6. **Gjesten sitter på hennes venstre side**, "The guest sits on her left side". In Norway, the seat to the left of the hostess is the seat of honour, and at any formal meal it is the duty and privilege of the gentleman occupying this seat to deliver a short, preferably humorous, speech at the very end of the meal, expressing the guests' gratitude to the hostess. This is called *å takke for maten*, "to say thank you for the food", and the speech itself usually closes with the phrase *takk for maten*, whereupon all the guests raise their glasses to the hostess and drink her health.
7. **Kuvert**, "place, cover". Note the pronunciation. *Kuvert* means the things laid out on the table for one person.
8. **På buffeten**, "on the sideboard". Note that the final *t*, which is mute in the singular, remains mute also when suffixes are added.

(11)

9. Alt etter årstiden, "according to, depending on, the season". Note the use of the adverb *alt* in the following sentences:

Det kommer alt an på været, It all depends on the weather.
Det er alt som man tar det, It all depends how you look at it.
Bilene suste forbi alt i ett, The cars speeded past frequently.
Må du alt gå? Must you leave already?

10. Kjeks, "biscuit(s)". See Lesson 9, §19.

Leksjon 12

TIL BORDS

1. Til bords, "at table". The preposition *til* takes a genitive in *-s* in a number of expressions:

til lands, on land
til vanns, at sea
til fjells, in the mountains
til fots, on foot
fem til manns, five each.

2. Akkurat ferdig, "just ready". Akkurat used adverbially is a synonym for *nettopp*. It can also have the sense of "accurately, exactly", e.g.:

Disse skoene passer akkurat, These shoes fit perfectly.

3. Med det samme, "right away, at once". Note also the following usages of this expression:

La meg få en pakke sigaretter, og noen fyrstikker med det samme,
Let me have a packet of cigarettes, and some matches while we are about it.

Gutten tok på seg frakken, og med det samme ringte det på døren,
The boy was putting on his coat, and just then (at that very moment) the door-bell rang.

Note also *å være det samme*, *å bli det samme*, "to make no difference":

Det blir det samme for meg om vi går på kino lørdag eller søndag,
It makes no difference (it's all the same) to me whether we go to the pictures on Saturday or on Sunday.

4. Ingen av delene, "neither", literally "none of the parts".
5. Jeg må nemlig, "because I have to". Nemlig corresponds to the German *nämlich*, and serves to indicate a fuller explanation:

Han kan ikke komme i dag; han er nemlig syk, He cannot come today, because he is ill.

For the modal auxiliary *å måtte*, see *Appendix*, §52, *e*.

6. Hit, "hither, here". Hit indicates motion, whereas her indicates a state of rest:

Jeg kjenner meg hjemme her, I feel at home here.

Compare also *å være hjemme*, "to be at home", and *å reise hjem*, "to go home". Other examples are given in *Appendix*, §42.

(12)

7. En gang om året, "once a year". Similarly, en gang om dagen, "once a day", en gang om uken, "once a week", en gang om måneden, "once a month". Compare the derived adjectives in -lig:

en daglig foreteelse, a daily happening
en ukentlig rapport, a weekly report
et månedlig avdrag, a monthly instalment
en årlig avgift, an annual charge.

Note that "fortnightly" is rendered as hver annen uke or annenhver uke, "every two weeks", or hver fjortende dag or fjortendehver dag, "every fourteen days", or to ganger om måneden, "twice a month".

8. Jeg kjenner meg likesom hjemme her, "In a way I feel at home here". Similar reflexive expressions are:

å kjenne seg fremmed, to feel a stranger
å kjenne seg utenfor, to feel an outsider
å kjenne seg frisk, to feel well
å kjenne seg syk, to feel ill.

As a non-reflexive verb, the chief meaning of å kjenne is "to know", "to be acquainted with"; Jeg kjenner ham godt, "I know him well".

9. Hva synes De om byen vår? "What do you think of our town?" "Think" here is rendered by synes, because Mr. Lund has all the necessary information for forming an opinion of his own. See Lesson 8, §3.
10. Gjerne, "with pleasure". The adverb gjerne means (1) "willingly, rather, preferably", and (2) "usually":

Jeg kjøper gjerne dette bildet av deg, I'd willingly buy this picture from you.

Jeg skulle gjerne reist til London i sommer, I would (rather) have liked to go to London this summer.

Det blir gjerne sent før vi får lagt oss, It's usually late before we get to bed.

11. Svært glad i, "very fond of". Some of the more usual adverbs of degree (i.e. equivalent to "very") are veldig, riktig, ordentlig:

veldig glad i, enormously fond of
riktig glad i, very fond of
ordentlig glad i, really fond of.

On the slangy side, as in English, there are adverbs of degree where the word acquires a meaning opposite to the usual one:

fryktelig fin, terribly nice
skrekkelig god, awfully good
uhyggelig rik, frightfully rich
forferdelig morsom, frightfully amusing.

Leksjon 13

MITT SOVEVÆRELSE

1. Jeg tar av meg skoene, "I take off my shoes", literally "I take off me the shoes". Lesson 13 contains a number of reflexive verbs:

å kle på seg, to dress (oneself)
å ta på seg, to put on
å legge seg, to go to bed
å barbere seg, to shave (oneself)
å ta seg et bad, to take a bath
å tørke seg, to dry oneself.

It will be noted that with some of these verbs the reflexive pronoun is the direct object and with some the indirect. For instance, in the first example from the text, meg is the indirect object and skoene the direct. Reflexive pronouns and verbs are dealt with in Appendix, §§57 and 58.

2. Så legger jeg meg, "Then I go to bed". Note that så here means "then, thereupon". Så, however, also corresponds to English "so", meaning "to such an extent", "to such a degree":

Veiene var så dårlige at det var vanskelig å kjøre, The roads were so bad that it was difficult to drive.

3. Sovner, "fall asleep". Note that å sovne means "to fall asleep"; å sove, "to be asleep". The corresponding noun is søvn (c.), "sleep", from which the adjectives søvnig, "sleepy", and søvnløs, "sleepless", are derived.

4. Presis halv åtte, "at half past seven sharp". Synonyms for presis are akkurat, nøyaktig, på slaget, "on the stroke".

5. Om morgenen, "in the morning (in general)". Om morgenen can also mean "the next morning"; or "that morning", "in the morning" of the same day:

Han sov godt om natten, og om morgenen var han helt uthvilt, He slept well during the night, and the next morning he was completely rested.

Han mistet paraplyen som han hadde kjøpt om morgenen, He lost the umbrella which he had bought that morning.

Norwegian for "this morning" is i dag morges, for "yesterday morning" i går morges, and for "tomorrow morning" i morgen tidlig (literally "tomorrow early").

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5. **Vekkeruret**, "the alarm-clock". Å vekke means "to call"; å våkne, "wake up", and å våke, "to keep watch, sit up (with a person, at night)".

7. **Jeg står opp**, "I get up", literally "I stand up". Å stå is used in many senses, some of which are illustrated in the following sentences:

Han må venne seg til å stå på egne ben, He must get used to being independent.

Jeg kan ikke si Dem det på stående fot, I can't tell you off-hand.

Maten står på bordet, The food is on the table.

Pengene står i banken, The money is in the bank.

Det sto noe om ulykken i avisen, There was something about the accident in the newspaper.

Solen står opp i øst og går ned i vest, The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Det er du som står for tur, It's your turn next.

Han sto til eksamen, He passed the examination.

See also Lesson 5, §6, and Introduction II, §3.

3. **Tuffet**, "slippers". Note the expression å være tøffelhelt, "to be henpecked", literally "to be a hero of the slipper".

9. **Min kones**, "my wife's". This example of the absolute genitive is comparable to the use of the possessive case in English, the only difference being that the apostrophe is not used in Norwegian. Compare:

Det er ikke min bil, men min brors, It is not my car, but my brother's.

10. **Tøy**, "clothes". Tøy (n.) means both "material" (e.g. bomullstøy, "cotton material") and "clothes". The meaning "clothes" occurs particularly in compounds:

vintertøy, winter clothes

yttertøy, coats, etc.; *literally* outer clothes

regntøy, rainwear

undertøy, underwear

skinnstøy, fur(s).

Note that the suffix -tøy also occurs in a number of neuter nouns that have nothing to do with fabrics:

leketøy, toy(s)

smkkertøy, boiled sweets

verktøy, tools.

Leksjon 14

MORGEN OG AFTEN

1. **Når pleier du å stå opp?** "When do you usually get up?" Å pleie å has the meaning "to be in the habit of (doing something)", but is frequently translated into English by a phrase introducing "usually", especially in the present tense, as in this example from the text

Compare:

Mens han bodde i Oslo, pleide han å spise middag ute, While he was living in Oslo he used to have dinner out.

Note the following expressions for the same idea:

Han brukte å komme tidnok, He was usually on time, He used to arrive on time.

Han kommer som regel for sent, He is usually late, *literally* He comes as (a) rule too late.

Det er som oftest vanskelig å få kinobilletter en lørdag kveld, It is usually (most often) difficult to get cinema tickets on Saturday nights.

2. **Jo, jeg må**, "well, I must". As we have seen, jo is used first and foremost in affirmative sentences, in reply to a negative question:

Kommer han ikke? Jo, Isn't he coming? Yes.

A second function of jo is as a sentence modifier:

Det var jo ikke hans feil, It wasn't his fault, after all.

In jo, jeg må reise, however, the adverb jo has a third function, that namely of summing up the question, and thus saving a repetition. Jo here stands for jeg må stå opp så tidlig fordi . . ., "I have to get up as early as that, because . . ."

3. **Jeg må reise med et tidlig tog**, "I have to travel by an early train". One can also say: Jeg må ta et tidlig tog, "I have to catch an early train". Compare:

Vi rakk såvidt toget, We only just caught the train, *literally* We reached just the train.

Vi kom for sent til toget, We missed the train, *literally* We came too late to the train.

(14)

4. For det meste, "for the most (part)", "most of the time". The superlative is here used as a noun. Note also: *det meste av tiden*, "most of the time". Similarly, *de fleste*, "most (of the) people".
5. *Av og til*, "off and on", "now and then". Note also the idiomatic expressions:
nå og da, now and again
rett som det er, (1) every now and then; (2) all of a sudden
fra tid til annen, from time to time
i ett kjø, continuously.
6. *Vi går på kino*, "We go to the pictures". Note that Norwegian does not use the definite article. On the other hand, Norwegian uses the definite article in:
å gå på skolen, to go to school
å gå i kirken, to go to church.
7. *I går aftes*, "last night". The genitive is used in a few expressions of time:
i dag morges, this morning
i går morges, yesterday morning
i forgårs, the day before yesterday.
- But:
i går kveld, last night.
- Note especially the distinction between *aften* or *kveld*, meaning "before midnight", and *natt*, meaning "after midnight". When you break up from a party, you say *takk for i kveld*, or *takk for i aftes*.
8. *Hadde du tenkt å gjøre . . . ?* "Had you thought of doing . . . ?" Note the use of the infinitive where in English we should have the gerund, i.e. the verbal form in *-ing*. Note especially that in Norwegian the infinitive is used after a preposition, where English uses the gerund:
De gikk uten å se det, They left without seeing it.
Har du anledning til å gå dit? Is it possible for you to go there?
Jeg er meget glad i å lese, I am very fond of reading.
Mitt sønn er flink til å tegne, My son is good at drawing.
9. *Bryllupsdag*, "wedding day". The first element in compound nouns is frequently a genitive. In such compounds, older genitive endings have occasionally survived in the reduced form of *-e*:
brudedefølge (n.), bridal procession
sønnesønn (c.), grandson
barnebarn (n.), grandchild
landevei (c.), country road
fiskesuppe (c.), fish soup.

(14)

10. *Må jeg få lov å gratulere*, "congratulations" or "allow me to congratulate you", literally "may I have permission to congratulate". One also says *får jeg lov å gratulere*, or simply *gratulerer*. The Norwegian for "Many happy returns of the day" is *Gratulerer med dagen*.
11. *Hvis det passer*, "if it is convenient". Norwegian has two words for English "if", *hvis* and *om*. *Om* is used to turn a direct question into an indirect one:
Han spurte om jeg ville komme, He asked if I would come.
(His direct question was *Vil du komme?*)
Hvis cannot be used in this way, but is restricted to expressing a condition or clause:
Jeg skal komme hvis det blir pent vær, I shall come if the weather turns out nice.
Om, on the other hand, though less common, can also be used with this latter function:
Jeg skal komme om det blir pent vær.
12. *Omkring klokken åtte*, "about eight o'clock". Expressions for the same using other prepositions are *ved* (or *i*) *åttetiden* (see also beginning of this lesson), *cirka åtte* (often shortened to *ca. åtte*). Rough indications are also often given by mentioning two figures:
Kom i åtte-halv nitiden, Come about eight or half past.
Note especially:
Vi var en sju-åtte stykker, We were seven or eight people, i.e. There were seven or eight of us.
Vi skal bli der en ti-tolv dager, We are going to stay for some ten days.
Det var en førti-femti mennesker i salen, There were some forty or fifty people in the hall.
Expressions of the form "at . . ." (*naming the time precisely*) are rendered in Norwegian *without* a preposition; thus
Hun kommer klokken seks, She is coming at six o'clock.
Forestillingen begynte ti over åtte, The performance started at ten past eight.

Leksjon 15

HOTELLET

1. **Det finnes gode hoteller**, "There are (to be found) good hotels". **Finnes** is, historically, the present tense in the passive voice of **å finne**, "to find". The infinitive **å finnes** has, however, acquired an autonomous status, meaning "to be, to be found, to exist", and **det finnes** is equivalent to "there is" or "there are". Compare §63 in the *Appendix*.
2. **Som oftest ligner de hverandre**, "As a rule they are alike", ". . . they are like each other". **Hverandre** is a reciprocal pronoun, meaning "each other", "one another". See *Appendix*, §59.
3. **En mengde reisende**, "a large number of travellers", "a lot of travellers". The noun **mengde** is derived from the adjective **mange**, many. **Reisende** is the present participle of the verb **å reise**, "to travel". The present participle is used here as a noun. For other uses of the present participle consult *Appendix*, §65.
4. **Så tar De heisen**, "Then you take the lift". Note the idiomatic expression **å komme i heisen**, "to get into trouble":

Hvis man kjører bil i Norge når man har drukket alkohol, kan man lett komme i heisen. If you drive a car in Norway when you have had alcohol, you may easily get into trouble.
5. **En guide**, "a guide". Note that Norwegian uses the English pronunciation of this loan-word. There is also a Norwegian word, **en reisefører**, and for a guide in a particular place, **en omviser**.

Leksjon 16

VI BESTILLER HOTELLROM

1. **Nå er vi fremme**, "Now we are there". Compare the short form **frem** or **fram**, implying direction:

Vi kjørte frem til huset, We drove up to the house.
2. **Der står jo**, "there it says", literally "there stands". Where English uses "say" referring to printed information, Norwegian uses **stå**:

Hva står det på skiltet? What does the sign(board) say?
 Det står her i boken . . ., It says here in the book . . .
3. **Vent med å betale**, "don't pay", literally "wait with paying". Here we have a further instance of the use of an infinitive after a preposition (see Lesson 14, §8). Note also:

Jeg gleder meg til å reise, I am looking forward to going.
4. **Kan jeg få**, "may I have". This is the usual way of expressing your requests in shops, restaurants, hotels, etc.
5. **Om De ikke har det**, "if you haven't got that". **Om** is here used in a conditional clause, where **hvis** could equally well have been used. Compare above, **til jeg vet om de har noen ledige rom**, where **om** has to be used since we have here an indirect question. (The direct question would be: **Har De noen ledige rom?**) See Lesson 14, §11.
6. **Fullt belagt**, "full up". Note that the double consonant is kept in this case, to avoid confusion with **fult**, from **ful**, "sly, cunning".
7. **Hvor lenge har herrene tenkt å bli?** "How long do you intend to stay?" The use of a noun (here **herrene**) instead of the personal pronoun **De**, when addressing people, is very restricted in Norwegian. When used at all, it is used by people in a subordinate position, especially to clients in shops and restaurants.
8. **Jeg skulle tro**, "I should think". **Jeg skulle tro** implies uncertainty. Compare on the other hand **Jeg skulle mene det!** "Rather!", "Yes, of course".
9. **Nei, det er den ikke**, "No, it is not". The demonstrative pronoun **det** has no equivalent in English here.

(16)

10. **Da må jeg be**, "then I must ask". **Da** is here an adverb, hence the inversion of subject and finite verb. But **da** can also be a causal conjunction meaning "since", or it can be a temporal conjunction, meaning "when" and used about a single occurrence in the past. In these cases there is no inversion:

Da alle billettene var utsolgt, kom vi ikke inn, Since all the tickets were sold, we did not get in.

Da vi kom til teatret, var alle billettene utsolgt, When we got to the theatre, all the tickets were sold.

If "when" indicates something habitual, that is, if it is equivalent to "whenever", **når** must be used:

Når de reiste på landet, tok de alltid med seg hunden, When (= whenever) they went into the country, they always took the dog with them.

11. **Yrke**, "profession". The word **yrke** is much wider in its connotation than the English word "profession", and comprises any occupation (craft, trade, work, livelihood, etc.) by which a man earns his living. Compare:

yrkeskvinne (c.), a working woman, i.e. any woman who works for a living.

yrkesopplæring (c.), specialized training for a profession or occupation.

bondeyrket, farming.

yrkesbefal (n.), officer by profession, regular officer.

yrkesnevrose (c.), occupational neurosis.

Leksjon 17

PÅ RESTAURANT

1. **Sytten**, "seventeen", **syttende**, "seventeenth". Notice that the letter **y** in these numerals is pronounced **ø** as also in **sytti**, **syttiende**, "seventy, seventieth". The orthography reflects the old form of the numeral "seven", **syv**, which is still used by many speakers. The forms **sju**, **sjuende**, are, however, rapidly gaining ground. Note the rather strange use of **syttén** as a mild swear-word:

Det var som bare syttén, What a nuisance!

2. **I alle større byer**, "in all (the) larger towns". The comparative is used absolutely, without any real comparison being made. It is the same in English, except that here the definite article is often added. (See Appendix, § 41.)
3. **Kafeer**, "cafés". In polysyllabic words an accent is used to indicate that a final **-e** is stressed: **kafé**; **armé** (c.), "army"; **idé** (c.), "idea". This accent is always kept in compounds: **kafégjest** (c.), "café customer"; **idéassosiasjon** (c.), "association of ideas". When the definite article is added, however, the accent is sometimes left out: **arméen** or **armeen**, "the army"; **idéene** or **ideene**, "the ideas".
4. **Til bords**, "at table". One of the many cases where the preposition **til** governs a noun in the genitive. Compare Lesson 12, § 1.
5. **Middag**, "dinner", literally "midday". Despite the name, most townspeople nowadays take their **middag** in the late afternoon, and usually refer to the lighter midday meal as **lunsj** (c.). In the rural districts, however, the main meal is still **middag** in the proper sense of the word, since it is taken about 1 p.m. The other main meals are **frokost** (c.), "breakfast", and **aftens** (c.), "supper".
6. **En rekke forskjellige kalde retter**, "a number of (literally, a row of) various cold dishes". Note that Norwegian uses no preposition corresponding to the English "of" in expressions of quantity:

en kilo kaffe, a kilogram of coffee
en pakke te, a packet of tea
en flaske øl, a bottle of beer
en liter melk, a litre of milk.

(17)

7. Ved fem-sekstiden, "about 5 or 6". See Lesson 9, §12, and Lesson 14, §12.
8. Pålegg, has the sense of "things for laying on", viz. on bread. The word pålegg covers everything used for making open sandwiches: ost (c.), "cheese", kjøttpålegg (n.), "cooked meats", egg (n.), "eggs", sardiner (c.), "sardines", grønnsaker (c.), "vegetables", and innumerable other items.

Leksjon 18

VI BESTILLER MIDDAG

1. Der borte, "over there". Note also the other meanings of borte: "gone out, away, gone", e.g.:
Vi var borte i går kveld, We were out last night.
Han er borte på ferie, He is away on holiday.
Jeg hadde satt fra meg vesken på benken, og da jeg kom tilbake, var den borte, I had left my brief-case on the seat, and when I got back it was gone.
Note the idiomatic use of borte in the expression Han er ikke borte, "He is no fool; He is very clever".
The corresponding adverb bort implies movement:
Han kom bort til meg, He came up to me.
Note especially: Vi gikk oss bort, We lost our way.
2. Vær så god, "Here you are". Vær så god means, literally, "be so kind", and is used when you offer a service of any kind. It is the standard formula for waiters, shop assistants, etc., and covers the English: "Here you are", "Can I help you?", "After you", "Please" (Vær så god neste, "Next (one) please").
3. Hva skal det være? "What would you like?", literally "What shall it be?" This is a standard expression used by shop assistants, etc. Note that the guest in the following line addresses Kari in a much more personal way: Hva skal du ha?, also meaning "What would you like?"
4. Ikke noe særlig sulten, "not particularly hungry". Less colloquial is ikke særlig:
Det er ikke særlig sannsynlig, It is not very likely.
5. Avkokt laks, "steamed salmon". Avkokt is an adjective restricted in practice to menus, and implies quick and careful boiling. Å koke means "to boil", but may also be rendered "to make", e.g.:
kokte poteter, boiled potatoes
kokende vann, boiling water
å koke grøt, to make porridge.
"To cook" is in Norwegian å lage:
Han er flink til å lage mat, He is a good cook, literally He is good at preparing food.
Note the idiomatic en glad laks, "a happy-go-lucky fellow".

(18)

6. **Det tar jeg**, "I'll (= I will) take that". By placing the object **det** at the head of the sentence, one gives it added emphasis compared with the normal word-order **Jeg tar det**. Note also the use of the simple present tense in Norwegian where in English we use "will", followed by the infinitive.
7. **Litt kjøtt**, "a little meat". Note that Norwegian uses no indefinite article with **litt**:

Jeg har litt vondt i hodet, I have a slight headache.

Jeg er litt sent ute, I am a little late.

Det var litt vanskelig å finne veien, It was a little difficult to find the way.

Leksjon 19

KLOKKESLETT OG DATO

1. **Klokkeslett**, "hour, time", literally "the striking of the clock". Compare **å slå**, "to strike, to hit".
2. **Utenlands**, "abroad". The adverb **utenlands** is, historically speaking, the preposition **uten** plus the genitive in -s of the noun **land**, the two together meaning "outside the country". Compare **innenlands**, "within the country". The corresponding adjectives are **utenlandsk** and **innenlandsk**, e.g.: **utenlandske aviser**, "foreign newspapers", **innenlandske brev**, "inland letters".
3. **Hvor mange er klokken?** "What's the time?", literally "How many (hours) is the clock?" On the whole **klokke** corresponds to "clock" and **ur** (n.) to "watch". **Klokke** is, however, also very common in the meaning "watch", especially when referring to "pocket-watches". Note that **vekkerur** and **vekkerklokke** are used interchangeably for "alarm-clock", whereas "church clock" is **kirkeur**—not **kirkeklokke**, which means "church bell".
4. **Klokken er ett**, "It's one o'clock". Note that the numeral **ett**, "one", which is the neuter of **en**, is spelt with a double t, as distinct from the neuter indefinite article **et**:

Etter brannen sto bare ett hus igjen, After the fire only one house remained.

5. **Uttrykkes**, "are expressed". **Uttrykkes** is the present tense in the passive voice of **å uttrykke**. Note the active voice a little further down: **Minuttene uttrykker man**, "one indicates the minutes". Passive s-verbs are dealt with in the *Appendix*, §63.
6. **Halv to (1,30)**. Generally speaking Norwegian uses a comma in figures where English has a full stop, and vice versa. Thus, in all the times mentioned in this lesson, the number of hours is separated from the minutes by a comma. Similarly, the decimal point is replaced by a comma, 3.8 becoming 3,8 (spoken as **tre komma åtte**). On the other hand the number 2,688,942 becomes, in Norwegian, 2.688.942.
7. **Kvarterene**, "the quarters". The full form is **et kvarter**, but a shortened form, **kvalt**, is often used to indicate time: **kvalt over ett**. Note **kvartal** (n.), "quarter (of a year)", and **kvartrull** (c.) "twist (of chewing tobacco)". The king **Christian den fjerde** (1577–1648) is sometimes referred to as **Christian kvart**.

8. **Tjuefire**, "twenty-four". The system of counting represented by **tjuefire**, the "English" system, was introduced in Norway by law in 1951. Before that time, figures from 21 to 99 were expressed by putting the smallest unit first: **niognitti**, "nine and ninety" (the "German" system, *neunundneunzig*).

A change like this will, of course, take a long time to become firmly established, and you must be prepared to hear the two systems used side by side.

In 1951, the forms **sju**, "seven", and **tjue**, "twenty", were made obligatory, instead of the older forms **syv** and **tyve**. Here, too, the old forms live on side by side with the officially prescribed forms. If you prefer to use the forms **syv**, **tyve**, then you ought to keep to the "German" system: **syvogtyve**, "twenty-seven". If you prefer **sju**, **tjue**, then you ought to use the "English" system: **tjuesju**. **Sjuogtjue** is, however, used by many speakers.

9. **Står det altså i togtabellen**, "if therefore it says in the train time table". The adverb **altså**, "therefore, consequently", is used to indicate a conclusion, and is synonymous with **derfor**, **følgelig**.
10. **Haakon VII**. The letter **å** was introduced in the spelling reform of 1917, instead of the older spelling **aa**. The old spelling with **aa** is, however, kept in some names, especially personal names. Ordinals attached to names are rendered by Roman figures, as in English. Ordinals in connection with dates are rendered by ordinary figures, followed by a full stop: **den 12. mai**, "12th May". In writing the date on a document, for instance, or a letter, the article **den** is omitted.
11. **Var født . . . er født**, "was born". In Norwegian, the past tense is used when speaking of a person who is dead, whereas the present tense is used about a person who is still alive. One can, however, use the verb **å bli**, which applies in both cases:

Haakon VII ble født den 3. august 1872.

Min søster ble født den 12. mai 1941.

Leksjon 20

DAGER OG MÅNEDER. TIDEN

1. **Tiden**, "time", used in a general sense, takes the definite article in Norwegian: **Tiden går**, time flies; **nå for tiden**, nowadays.
2. **Søndag**, . . ., "Sunday, . . .". Note that the days of the week, the months, and the religious festivals, **jul** (c.), "Christmas", **påske** (c.), "Easter" and **pinse** (c.), "Whitsun", do not take initial capital letters in Norwegian.
Tirsdag, **onsdag**, **torsdag** and **fredag** are named after the heathen gods **Ty**, **Odin**, **Tor** and the goddess **Freia** respectively. **Søndag** and **mandag** are named after the sun and the moon, whereas **lørdag** means the bathing day. Compare **laug** (n.), "bath", and **å lauge seg**, "to (take a) bath".
3. **I forgårs**, "the day before yesterday". See Lesson 14, §7.
4. **Gratulerer!**, "(I) congratulate (you)". Note that Norwegian omits both the personal pronoun subject and the object pronoun in a direct congratulation. Equally common is an extended version: **Gratulerer med dagen!** "(I) congratulate (you) on the occasion". **Gratulerer (med dagen)** corresponds to "Many happy returns", just as the song **Ja, han skal leve**, "Yes, may he live", corresponds to the English "He's a jolly good fellow".

On a card or in a telegram you can use any of the following expressions when sending good wishes for a particular occasion, not necessarily a birthday:

Gratulerer med dagen!

Hjertelig til lykke med dagen!, *literally* Heartily for luck with the day.

Mine beste ønsker for dagen! My best wishes for the day.

5. **Vær så vennlig**, "be so good". This phrase is the usual one when asking a favour, just as **vær så god** is the usual one when offering a service.
6. **Går . . . for sakte**, "is . . . slow". Compare **går for fort**, "is fast", and note that, with clocks and watches, Norwegian uses the verb **å gå** where English has "to be". Note also the verbs **å sakte**, "to lose", and **å forne**, "to gain":
Dette armbåndsuret saktner to minutter i døgnet, This wrist-watch loses two minutes in 24 hours.

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7. Urmaker, "watchmaker". The suffix **-maker**, meaning "producer (of)", is still used in a few words: **hattemaker**, "hatter", **hjulmaker**, "wheel-wright", **salmaker**, "saddlemaker", **skomaker**, "shoemaker". Note also **pratmaker**, "chatterbox", literally "prattle-maker".

Leksjon 21

NORSK MYNT

1. **Myntvesen**, "monetary system". The word **vesen** (n.) has a number of meanings, often vague and difficult to define:

Ingen menneskelige vesener hadde noensinne vært der, No human beings had ever been there.

De gjorde stort vesen av henne, They made a great fuss of her.

Han har et meget behagelig vesen, He has a very pleasant manner.

Nazismen og hele dens vesen, Nazism and all it stood for.

Ibsen kjente teatrets innerste vesen, Ibsen knew the innermost soul of the theatre.

As a second element in compounds, the noun **vesen** means "institution, organization, system"; **skolevesen**, "educational system"; **veivesen**, "road authorities"; **rettsvesen**, "system of justice"; **havnevesen**, "harbour authorities".

Note also **vesensforskjellig**, "fundamentally different", and **vesentlig**, "in the main, considerably":

Moderne reiseliv er vesensforskjellig fra reiselivet i det 19. århundre, Modern travel is fundamentally different from that of the 19th century.

Husleien ligger vesentlig høyere i byene enn på landet, Rents are (literally The rent is) considerably higher in the towns than in the rural districts.

2. **Bygger på**, "is based on", literally "builds on". Note that the Norwegian expression here is active, while the English equivalent is passive. One can also use the passive: **er bygd på**.
3. **Jernpenger finnes på 1, 2 . . . øre**, "There are 1, 2 . . . øre coins". Note the use of the preposition **på** in connection with coins and notes: **en sølvmynt på 25 øre**, "a 25-øre silver coin"; **en seddel på 10 kroner**, "a 10-krone note". **Kroner** is shortened **kr.**, and is placed before the figure: **kr. 55,-**. The remaining **øre** are placed after a comma: **kr. 51,35**. See also Lesson 19, §6.
4. **Halvkrone**, "sixpence", is equivalent to 50 øre, which is the term more often used for the coin; the sum is written **en halv krone**. Note the use of the singular where a sum ends in **en halv krone**: **fem og en halv krone**, i.e. "five and a half 'crown'" (not "crowns").

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5. **Utenlandske penger**, "foreign currency". **Penger** is also the word for "money". Note that it is a word in the plural, and therefore any words referring to it must also be plural:

Jeg hadde noen (pl.) penger i lommen, men jeg har mistet dem,
I had some money in my pocket, but I have lost it (*literally*,
them).

Note also **papirpenger**, "notes", **småpenger**, "small change" and **kontanter**, "cash".

6. **I det vekselekontor**, "at the exchange office". After the demonstrative adjective **det** (*den, de*) the noun may or may not take the suffixed definite article. See *Appendix*, §10.
7. **Vil man ha . . .**, "if one wants (to have) . . ." Conditional clauses introduced by **hvis** or **om** were referred to in Lesson 14, §11. In such clauses it is possible to omit the word for "if", but then there is inversion of subject and verb, as in this example from the text. We have a similar construction in English, e.g.: "Had you seen him . . ." for "if you had seen him".
8. **Nærmere opplysninger**, "further information", literally "closer information". **Nærmere** is the irregular comparative of **nær**, "close". Note that Norwegian uses the plural **opplysninger**, literally, "enlightenments", where English uses the singular "information". The singular **en opplysning** means "a piece of information".
9. **Gå inn i forretningen**, "go into the shop". **Gå** implies moving under one's own power, and is used about people as well as mechanical devices:
Vi gikk en lang tur, We went for a long walk.
Bilen går godt, The car goes (runs) well.
Note especially:
Veien gikk ikke lenger, The road didn't go any further.
Filmen har gått i 13 uker, The film has run for 13 weeks.
Den går ikke! You can't fool me!
Remember that when English "go" means "travel", you cannot use the Norwegian **gå**:
Han reiste til Oslo, He went to Oslo.
De bilte, They went by car.
De reiste med fly, They went by 'plane.
10. **Damearmbåndsuret**, "the lady's wrist-watch". This is a good example of the ease with which Norwegian forms compounds: **dame**, "lady"; **arm**, "arm"; **bånd**, "band, ribbon", the genitive case ending **-s**, and **ur**, "watch".
11. **Til 300 kroner**, "at 300 kroner". **Til** indicates "priced at"; **for** indicates the price paid:
Jeg kjøpte uret for 300 kroner, I bought the watch for 300 kroner.

Leksjon 22

I BANKEN

1. **Kan jeg få vekslet noen utenlandske penger her?** "Can I get some foreign money changed here?" The construction with a past participle after **få**, as here, indicates that the action will result in a change in the future:
Han vil få utbetalt pengene, He will have the money paid out to him.
Kan jeg få kjøpt sigaretter her? Can I buy cigarettes here?
The expression can also be constructed with an infinitive. This construction is used when there is no such change taking place:
Kan jeg få låne telefonen? May I use (*literally* borrow) the telephone?
2. **Francs . . . dollar . . . mark**. Like **dollar** and **mark**, **franc** can also remain unchanged in the indefinite plural: **ti franc**. Note that pound is rendered **pund** (n.).
3. **Pengene utbetales**, "The money is paid out". Instead of using the passive voice of **å utbetale**, one can equally well say: **De får pengene i kassen**, "You'll get the money at the cash desk".
4. **Tiere og femmere**, "tens and fives". The numerals 1 to 10 form nouns by adding **-(e)r** in the singular, **-(e)re** in the plural. Apart from **femmere** and **tiere** used for bank notes, it is mostly in connection with cards that these nouns are used. Remember that the Norwegian **femmer** is a humble note compared with the British "five", the five-pound note.
5. **Sette pengene inn**, "deposit the money". The opposite is **å ta ut penger**, "to withdraw money". The money deposited at the bank is **et bankinnskudd**.
6. **Luke**, literally "opening", here "position".
7. **Mitt navn er Henriksen**, "My name is Henriksen". This is the usual way of giving one's name in formal circumstances. When you talk about others, you use the verb **å hete**, "to be called": **Han heter Henriksen**, "His name is (he is called) Henriksen". You would also use **å hete** when introducing yourself very informally, e.g. to a child: **Jeg heter Hans, og hva heter du?** "My name is Hans, and what is yours?"

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8. Til å begynne med, "to begin with". In Norwegian, unlike English, a preposition can be followed by an infinitive:

Jeg gleder meg til å reise, I am looking forward to going.

Note especially the expression for å, which corresponds to English "to", meaning "in order to":

De kom for å hente bilen, They came (in order) to collect the car.

9. Greier det seg? "Will that do?" The reflexive å greie seg means "to suffice, to manage":

Det greier seg med to flasker vin, Two bottles of wine will be sufficient.

Han greier seg alene, He manages on his own.

"To manage", in the sense of being able to do something, to succeed in doing something, is the non-reflexive verb å greie, e.g.:

Hun har ikke greidd å gjøre det, She hasn't managed to do it; she hasn't succeeded in doing it.

Leksjon 23

POSTKONTORET

1. Man kan bare legge dem, "one can just put them". Å legge means "to place", normally of things that, when placed, are lying down, e.g.:

Hun la blomstene på bordet, She put the flowers on the table.
(They were then *lying* on the table.)

For things that, when placed, are *standing up*, å sette is used, e.g.:

Hun satte blomstene på bordet, She put the flowers on the table
(implying, in a vase). (The vase of flowers was then *standing* on the table.)

2. Det haster, "it is urgent". Note that Norwegian expresses this verbally, where English uses an adjective or a noun:

Det haster ikke, It is not urgent; There is no hurry.

Note: Han har hastverk, "He is in a hurry".

3. Fly (n.), "plane", short for flygemaskin (c.), literally "flying-machine". Compare the shortened forms bil (c.), "car", trikk (c.), "tram"; kino (c.), "cinema"; and buss (c.), "bus".

4. Postbud (n.), "postman". Bud means "messenger", and is one of the rare neuter nouns for a person. Note the idiomatic å være tørst som et bybud, "to be very thirsty", literally "to be as thirsty as a town messenger".

5. Det skjer, "that is done". Å skje means "to happen, to take place":

Hvordan skjedde ulykken? How did the accident happen?

Skje din vilje, Thy will be done.

Gudskjelov, Thank goodness, *literally* God be praised.

Kanskje, Perhaps, *literally* May happen.

6. Publikum (n.), "the public", "people". Publikum means people in general, but can also be used in a restricted sense, about people present at any particular function:

Publikum klappet vilt, The audience applauded wildly.

Note also: Stykket ble en stor publikumssuksess, The play was a great box-office success.

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7. **Ekspedisjon**, here "service", also "expedition". **Å ekspedere**, "to serve, to attend"; **en ekspeditør**, "a male attendant", **en ekspeditrise**, "a female attendant". **Ekspedisjon** can also mean "despatch, forwarding", and the verb **å ekspedere**, "to despatch, forward", e.g.:

Jeg har ekspedert reisegodset, I have despatched the luggage.

8. **Postgiro**, a system for transferring money by post, introduced in Norway in 1943, and operating in all four Scandinavian countries as well as in many other continental countries. When establishing a **postgiro** account, one is given a **postgiro** number, and can transfer money to other **postgiro** accounts by means of **girokort** (n.), "transfer cards", and to others by means of **utbetalingskort**, "pay-out cards". Money can be paid into a **postgiro** account by anybody by means of **innbetalingskort**, "pay-in cards". Such **innbetalingskort** are used to a large extent by Norwegian institutions, so that charges, subscriptions, licences, taxes, etc., can be paid at the nearest post office. Many institutions and private firms also use **utbetalingskort** for paying out money. One can cash **utbetalingskort** at the nearest post office, or pay them directly into one's own **postgiro** account.

Leksjon 24

PÅ POSTKONTORET

1. **Hvor er nærmeste postkontor?** "Where is the nearest post office?" Note that there is no definite article in the Norwegian. In the same way:

Når går neste tog? When is the next train?

Når går siste tog? When is the last train?

Når går første tog i morgen? When is the first train tomorrow morning?

2. **Jeg er nok fremmed her selv**, "I am afraid I am a stranger here myself". The sentence modifier **nok** expresses an apologetic explanation, giving the sentence a force similar to that of the English "I am afraid" in such contexts. Compare:

Jeg skal kjøre så fort jeg kan, men vi kommer nok for sent, I'll drive as quickly as I can, but we'll be too late, I am afraid.

Note that Norwegian makes use of an adjective, **fremmed**, where English uses a noun, "a stranger".

3. **Kan si Dem det**, "can tell you (that)". Note that if an indirect object is used without a preposition it is always placed before the direct object:

Gi gutten boken, Give the boy the book.

Hun lovt å sende meg den, She promised to send me it.

When a preposition is used, the indirect object is placed after the direct object:

Gi boken til gutten, Give the book to the boy.

Hun lovt å sende den til meg, She promised to send it to me.

4. **Jeg skal den veien selv**, "I am going that way myself". After the auxiliary verb **å skulle** a verb of motion is frequently omitted. (See *Appendix*, §53.)
5. **Slå følge med**, "join", literally "strike up company with". Note that **å følge** means "to accompany", **å følge etter**, "to follow".

Han fulgte henne hjem, He saw her home.

Note the expression **Takk for følget**, "Thank you for accompanying me".

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6. **Det var meget elskverdig**, "That is very kind (of you)". Note the use of the past tense. See Lesson 10, §3.
7. **Ingen årsak**, "Don't mention it", literally "no reason (to thank me)". A synonymous expression is **Å, jeg ber**, "Oh, I beg (you not to mention it)".
If the "thank you" is directed to a host or hostess and refers to food or drink, the reply is **Vel bekomme**, "Don't mention it", literally "May it do you good".
8. **Tjue gram**, "twenty grammes". Note that abbreviations for weights and measures take no full stop: **g** = gram (n.); **kg** = kilo (c.) or kilogram (n.), "kilogramme"; **l** = liter (c.), "litre"; **m** = meter (c.), "metre"; **cm** = centimeter (c.), "centimetre"; **dm** = desimeter (c.), "decimetre"; **km** = kilometer (c.), "kilometre". Note that meter, liter, kilo and gram take no ending in the indefinite plural: to meter, fem kilometer, tre liter, femti gram.
Other abbreviations take a full stop:
bl.a. = blant annet, among other things
dvs. = det vil si, that is (to say)
el. = eller, or
etc. = et cetera
f.eks. = for eksempel, for instance
jfr. = jevnfør, compare
m.m. = med mer, et cetera
o.fl. = og flere, and others
osv. = og så videre, and so on
sml. = sammenlign, compare.
9. **Aerogram**, "air letter". Note that aerogram is pronounced as a four-syllable word.

Leksjon 25

REISER

1. **Fra det ene kontinent til det andre**, "from one continent to another". Note how the construction deviates from the English one. Norwegians say, literally, "from the one continent to the other".
2. **Man kan reise med moderne fly**, "One can travel in modern aeroplanes". Note that in Norwegian the literal translation is "with modern aeroplanes".
Similarly: **reise med jernbane, med tog, med dampskip**, "to go by rail, by train, by steamer".
3. **Plattform nr. 3**, "platform no. 3". The abbreviation **nr.** or the full form **nummer** (n.) is also used in Norwegian to indicate size for things like shirts, shoes and gloves:

Hvilket nummer bruker De? What size do you take?

See Lesson 34, §4.

4. **Noen reisende går av toget, andre går på**, "Some travellers get off the train, others get on". **Gå av, gå på** are compound verbs, pronounced by the speaker with the main stress on the prepositions. With many speakers, however, such compound verbs form a tone 2 group with the main stress on the verb. For examples of such tone 2 groups, note especially the following in the recording of Lesson 13: **slår på; tar av meg; kler av meg; tar på meg; står opp; kler på meg**.
5. **Noen reisende**, "some travellers". **Reisende** is the present participle of the verb **å reise**, "to travel". The present participle is here used as a noun. (See *Appendix*, §65.)
6. **Hvis man ikke kjøper billett**, "if you don't buy a ticket". Note the position of the negative adverb **ikke**. In a subordinate clause it is placed before the finite verb (i.e. in compound tenses before the auxiliary): **Hvis man ikke har kjøpt billett**, "if one has not bought a ticket".
In a main clause, however, the adverb **ikke** is placed after the finite verb (i.e. in compound tenses after the auxiliary verb, but before the main verb): **Jeg kjøpte ikke billett**, "I did not buy a ticket"; **Jeg har ikke kjøpt billett**, "I have not bought a ticket". These important

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syntactical rules apply to a number of adverbs. The most common ones are:

ikke, not	sjelden, seldom
aldri, never	stadig, constantly
alltid, always	fremdeles, still
ofte, often	nesten, almost.

7. **Stå i kø**, "stand in a queue". Note also **å stille seg i køen**, "to join the queue".
8. **Underholdningslektyre** (c.), "light reading matter", literally "entertainment reading matter". Note also **lesestoff** (n.), "reading matter". Reading matter for a journey is often referred to as **reiselektyre**, literally "travel reading matter". Typical **reiselektyre** are **detektivromaner** (c.), "detective novels", **reisebeskrivelser** (c.), "travel books", **ukeblader** (n.), "weekly magazines" and **aviser** (c.), "newspapers".
9. **Luken for innlevering av reisegods**, "the counter for handing in luggage for despatch". Note also **oppbevaringen** (c.), "the left-luggage office", derived from the verb **å oppbevare**, "to keep, preserve".

Leksjon 26

JERNBANESTASJONER

1. **En første klasse**, literally, "one first class". This is an elliptical expression, the word **billett** being understood: **en billett til første klasse**, "one ticket for the first class".
2. **Hurtigtog** (n.), "express train", as opposed to the train that stops at all stations, **lokalto**. You may sometimes have "to change trains", i.e. **å skifte tog**:

De skifter tog i Drammen, You change at Drammen.

As many of the railways in Norway are only single-track, your train will occasionally stop at a station for a train in the opposite direction to pass. This is called **å krysse**, literally "to cross".

Vi krysser på Otta, We stop at Otta for a train in the opposite direction to pass.

3. **Forlengs**, "facing the engine". Compare **baklengs**, "back to the engine", "backwards":

Han falt baklengs ut gjennom vinduet, He fell backwards out of the window.

4. **Hvor skal De? Jeg skal med toget 9,10 . . .**, "Where are you going? I am going by the 9.10 train . . ." Note that the main verb, **reise**, is left out. See *Appendix*, §53.

Leksjon 27

MED BÅT OG FLY

1. Fulgte . . . en god venn på bryggen, "saw a good friend off on the quay". For fulgte, see Lesson 24, §5.

The noun *venn* is used by both sexes about male and female friends:

Jeg har mange gode venner i Oslo, I have many good friends in Oslo.

Vi besøkte noen venner av oss, We visited some friends of ours.

The noun *venninne* (c.), "girl friend", is first and foremost used about a girl's or lady's female friends:

Etter at hun giftet seg, fikk hun ikke så mye tid til å være sammen med sine gamle venninner, After she got married, she didn't have so much time for being with her old (female) friends.

If a man talks of *en venninne*, he usually means sweetheart:

Soldatene fikk invitere sine venninner til festen, The soldiers were allowed to invite their sweethearts to the party.

Note also: *kjæreste* (c.), "girl's boy friend", or "boy's girl friend", literally "dearest"; *min forlovede*, "my fiancé(e)", or, more colloquially, *forloveden*, "the fiancé(e)"; *å ha fast følge*, "to be courting", "to be going out together", literally "to have fixed company"; *å være forlovet*, "to be engaged"; *å være gift*, "to be married".

2. Anledning til å . . . se seg om, "opportunity to look round". Note the reflexive construction.

Instead of the word *anledning* there is a tendency to use the word *høve* (n.):

Fikk De høve til å tale med ham? Did you have the opportunity of speaking to him?

Har De høve til å komme i morgen? Is it possible for you to come tomorrow?

3. Holdt på å laste, "were (busy) loading". Note the two meanings of the idiomatic expression *å holde på*: (1) to be busy doing something, to be in the act of doing something (equivalent to the English progressive tense); (2) to be on the point of doing something (equivalent to an English verbal phrase with "almost"):

Han holder på å male huset, He is (in the act of) painting the house.

Jeg holdt på å komme for sent, I almost arrived too late.

4. Plutselig tutet båten, "Suddenly the siren sounded", literally "the boat hooted". Å tute refers to the sound of a siren, but is also used about crying, howling:

Ungen begynte å stortute, The child began to howl.

5. Slektninger, "relatives". The word is derived from *slekt* (c.), "family", "clan". In Lesson 1 we had the other word for "family", i.e. *familie*. The words *slekt* and *familie* overlap. The latter word is generally used, however, of the members of one's immediate family as in Lesson 1, i.e. mother and father, son(s), daughter(s). *Slektninger* covers a wider field, embracing all the relatives, i.e. uncles and aunts, cousins, etc., whereas *slekt* refers more to the succession of generations:

Nesten alle hennes slektninger kom til bestemors begravelse, Nearly all her relatives came to grandmother's funeral.

Han har en stor familie å forsørge, He has a large family to support.

Gården hadde vært i slekten i flere hundre år, The farm had remained in the family for several hundred years.

6. Ut av syne, "out of sight". The form *syne* is an old dative case of *syn* (n.), "view, sight, vision", governed by the preposition *av*. A few such datives, governed by prepositions, have survived:

Å ta en av dage, to kill somebody, *literally* to take somebody off (away from) the days.

Han satte av gårde, He ran off, *literally* off the farm.

Å snakke i søvne, to talk in one's sleep.

Det er på tide, It is high time.

7. Det gjaldt, "it was important". Å gjelde has the two principal meanings: (1) to be urgent, (2) to be valid:

Det gjelder å nytte tiden, It is important to use the time well.

Denne billetten gjelder ikke lenger, This ticket is no longer valid.

Note also:

Han gjaldt for å være rik, He was considered (said to be) rich.

8. Kjempestor, "gigantic, enormous". The noun *kjempe* (c.), "giant", is used as an intensifying prefix in a number of words:

kjempefin, excellent

kjempesterk, very strong

kjempegøy (c.), great fun

kjempetiltak (n.), giant undertaking

kjempeflaks (c.), good luck.

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9. **Klokken 12 presis**, "at exactly 12 o'clock" Note that Norwegian has no preposition corresponding to the English "at".
10. **I rute**, "on time, according to schedule". Note also:
 Toget er forsinket, The train is late, behind schedule.
 Bussen kom 10 minutter for tidlig, The bus arrived 10 minutes early, ahead of schedule.

Leksjon 28

OMBORD

1. **Hold billettene klare**, "Have your tickets ready". Note that the plural form **klare** agrees with the noun. But it often happens that agreement does not take place with adjectives that are part of idiomatic expressions like **å være glad i**, "to be fond of"; **å være klar til**, "to be ready for"; **å være oppmerksom på**, "to be aware of"; **å være vant til**, "to be used to":
- De var glad i huset sitt**, They were fond of their house.
 Skipet var klar til avgang, The ship was ready for departure (ready to leave).
 Vi var oppmerksom på saken, We were aware of the matter.
 De var ikke vant til bylivet, They were not used to town life.
2. **Jeg vet ikke riktig**, "I am not quite sure". The adverb **riktig**, literally, "rightly", here means "exactly". **Riktig** is also frequently used as an adverb of degree: **Han er riktig syk**, "He is very ill". In this usage, **riktig** is a synonym for **svært**, **meget**. The adjective **riktig** means "correct": **et riktig svar**, "a correct answer".
3. **Sjøsyk**, "seasick". "To be a good sailor" is **å være sjøsterk**, literally "to be sea-strong". Note also: **en landkrabbe**, "a landlubber", literally "a land-crab".
4. **Vi får nok**, "I am sure we'll have". See *Appendix*, §70.
5. **Hvordan det går**, "how things go". Note the expressions **Hvordan går det?** "How are things going?" **Takk, det går bare bra**, "All is going well, thank you".
6. **Har rett**, "are right". Note that Norwegian uses the verb **å ha**. Note also that the opposite, "you are wrong", is in Norwegian **du tar feil**, literally "you take wrongly". **Feil** can be an adjective: **feil adresse**, "wrong address"; an adverb: **å kjøre feil**, "to take the wrong road"; and a noun: **en trykkfeil**, "a misprint", literally "a print-error".
7. **I natt**, "tonight". Remember that **i natt** implies the period between midnight and morning. In cases where "tonight" means before midnight, Norwegians say **i kveld** or **i aften**. Note also that **i natt** is used where English has "last night", referring to the whole night, e.g.: **Jeg sov dårlig i natt**, "I slept badly last night". If "last night" means "the evening of yesterday", then Norwegian has **i går kveld** or **i går aftes**:

De kom kl. 8 i går kveld, They arrived at 8 o'clock last night.

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8. **Reiser du mye?** "Do you travel much?" **Mye** and **meget** as adjectives and adverbs can in many cases be used interchangeably. **Meget** is more formal than **mye**.

Han er meget (or mye) ute og reiser, He is away travelling much of the time.

Han var meget (or mye) eldre enn sin kone, He was much older than his wife.

Det var ikke mye (or meget) mat i huset, There wasn't much food in the house.

With adjectives in the positive, only **meget** can be used as an adverb of degree:

Han var meget syk, He was very ill.

Note that **Han var mye syk** means "He was frequently ill".

Note also the use of **meget** as a mark in school language: **Han fikk meget i engelsk,** "He got the mark 'meget' for English". **Meget** is here an abbreviation of **meget tilfredsstillende**, "very satisfactory".

9. **Fornøyelse**, "pleasure". Note the expression **med fornøyelse**, "with pleasure":

Vil De hjelpe meg med denne kofferten? Med fornøyelse, Will you help me with this suitcase? With pleasure.

Note also **fornøyespark** (c.), fun fair.

10. **Fra det ene til det annet**, "By the way, to change the subject", literally "from one thing to the other". Also: **fra det ene til det andre**. Compare Lesson 25, Note 1.
11. **Pass- og tollkontrollen**, "the passport and customs check". Note the way in which Norwegian joins two compounds when the second element is the same in both:
- Tog- og bussforbindelser**, train and bus connections.
Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende, (an Oslo newspaper) The Trade and Shipping Times of Norway.
12. **Husker jeg riktig**, "if I remember rightly". A conditional clause can be formed by inversion as well as by a specific conditional conjunction: **Hvis jeg husker riktig**.
13. **Fortolle**, "declare (for customs purposes)". Note also **tollavgift** (c.), "customs duty"; **tollbetjent** (c.), "customs officer"; **tollfri**, "duty free"; **tollpliktig**, "subject to customs duty", "dutiable".

Leksjon 29

EN GATE I OSLO

1. **I Oslo**, "in Oslo". The two prepositions used in connection with towns are **i** and **på**. There is no consistent rule, but towns along the coast tend to take the preposition **i**, towns inland **på**:

i Bergen	på Hamar
i Arendal	på Røros
i Drammen	på Kongsberg

In some cases, both prepositions are in use:

i or på Hønefoss
i or på Moss

Note also that **i** is usually used about counties and boroughs, and **på** about other names for districts:

i Akershus (county)
i Ullensaker (borough)
på Østlandet (Sørlandet, Vestlandet), in Eastern (Southern, Western) Norway

But: **i Nord-Norge**, in Northern Norway.

2. **Forretningsstrøk** (n.), "shopping centre". **Strøk** means "area, district", but is also frequently used in the sense of a "fashionable street". **Å gå på strøket** in Oslo means "to walk along the Karl Johans gate".
3. **Tett i tett**, "close together". Frequency is often indicated through this kind of repetition:
- Strømpene var hull i hull**, The stockings were full of holes.
Bil etter bil suste forbi, Car after car rushed by.
gang på gang, over and over again; time and time again
dag for dag, day by day
lag på lag, layer upon layer
- Note also **alt i alt**, "all told".
4. **Fotgjenger** (c.), "pedestrian", literally "foot-walker".
5. **Kjørebane**, "the roadway", as opposed to "the pavement", **fortauet**. **Bane** (c.) means "road, plane, course", and occurs in a number of compounds: **jernbane**, "railway"; **skytebane**, "rifle range"; **løpebane**, "career", literally "running course".
- Note the colloquial **i lange baner**, "in big quantities". Note also the unrelated word **bane** (c.), "violent death":

Det ble hans bane, It was the end of him; It cost him his life.

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6. **Drosjer**, "taxi". Norwegian taxis often have the word **taxi** (c.) on their signs, but **drosje** is the usual word for a taxi:

Jeg skal ringe etter en drosje, I'll ring for a taxi.

7. **De oppmerkede overgangene**, "the marked crossings". **Oppmerkede** is the weak form of the past participle **oppmerket**. Past participles in **-et** take the ending **-ede** when inflected, whereas pure adjectives in **-et** take the ending **-ete**:

saltet, salted—**saltede mandler**, salted almonds.
steinet, stony—**steinete veier**, stony roads.

Note that past participles remain uninflected when used predicatively:

Overgangene er tydelig oppmerket, The crossings are clearly marked.

Mandlene var saltet, The almonds were salted.

8. **Blomstertorg** (n.), "flower market". Officially, only the form **torg** is allowed, but the form used here, **torv**, also frequently occurs.
9. **Året rundt**, "all the year round". Note the following expressions where the preposition is placed after the noun:

dagen etter, the next day

uken før, the preceding week

Han ble der vinteren over, He stayed there for the winter (the winter through).

Note also the idiomatic **dagen derpå** to describe a "hangover", literally, "the day thereupon":

Er det dagen derpå? Have you a hangover?

10. **Hovedgatene**, "the main streets". Compare **hovedstaden**, "the capital"; **hovedsaken**, "the main thing"; **hovedrollen**, "the main part" (in a play); **hovedbryteren**, "the main switch"; **hovedbygningen**, "the main building", and many other compounds.

Leksjon 30

HVORDAN MAN SPØR OM VEIEN

1. **Når vi nå står . . .**, "standing as we are now . . ." One can equally well say: **Her vi nå står** or **Som vi nå står**.
2. **Stortinget**, originally the name of the national assembly, but used also of a session of the assembly, and, as here, of the building where the assembly meets.
3. **I høyden**, "at the most", literally "upwards, in the height(s)". Compare **Luften er lettere i høyden enn nede ved sjøen**, "The air is lighter high up than down by the sea". Compare also **høyfjellshotell** (n.), "hotel in the high mountains", and **høyfjellssol** (c.), "sunray lamp".
4. **Et kvarters tid**, "about a quarter of an hour". The genitive when written separately, tends to imply a rough estimate: **om en ukes tid**, "in about a week". Note, however, that compounds with a genitive as a first element imply accuracy: **månedsbillett** (c.), "monthly season (ticket)"; **årskontingent** (c.), "annual subscription".
5. **Nationaltheatret**, "The National Theatre". Note that this theatre, like many other institutions in Norway, observes an obsolete orthography, instead of what would now be the correct spelling: **Nasjonalteatret**.
6. **De kan jo spørre ham**, "why not ask him". The sentence modifier **jo** implies a suggestion.
7. **Som sagt**, an elliptical phrase for **som jeg har sagt før**, "as (I have) said (before)". Note also the expression **som sagt så gjort**, literally "as said so done", used when someone "suits the action to the word".
8. **Vær vennlig og gå lenger inn i vogna**, "Pass down the tram (*literally* carriage), please". Note the definite article feminine singular, **-a**.
9. **Se opp for dørene**, "Mind the doors", literally "look out for the doors". Note the following expression for warnings:
Vakt Dem for hunden, Beware of the dog.
Pass Dem for lommetyver, Beware of pick-pockets.
Adgang forbudt, No admittance.
Forstyrr ikke føreren, Don't disturb the driver.
10. **De går den veien**, "You take that direction". **Den** is here the demonstrative pronoun.

Leksjon 31

ET BESØK I OSLO

1. **Et besøk i Oslo**, "a visit to Oslo". Note the difference in the preposition. Note also that Norwegians say **å reise til Oslo**, "to go to Oslo".
2. **Vil De**, "if you want". The conditional clause is here indicated through inversion. The conditional conjunction can of course also be used. If there is, as here, an adverbial phrase, it is then placed between the subject and the predicate: **Hvis De under et kortvarig besøk vil se litt av Oslo . . .** See also *Appendix*, §73-74, and Lesson 33, §3.
3. **Herfra**, "from here". A number of adverbs are compounds consisting of a simple adverb with a preposition suffixed:

derfra , from there	herfra , from here
dertil , in addition to that	hertil , in addition to this
derav , hence	herav , of this (these)
dermed , with that	hermed , with this
derpå , thereupon	herpå , on this, to this
4. **Nasjonaldagen**, "the national day", is celebrated in memory of the Norwegian Constitution of 17th May 1814.
5. **Kongefamilien hilser barna**, "The royal family greet the children". **Å hilse en**, "to greet somebody", implies formal greeting, as here, or indirect greeting: **Hils din mor**, "Remember me to your mother". For a less formal greeting, **å hilse på en** is used:

Det var hyggelig å hilse på Dem; jeg har hørt så mye om Dem, It is very nice to meet you; I've heard so much about you.
6. **Som kalles**, "which is called", present tense of **å kalles**, "to be called". (See *Appendix*, §63.)
7. **Stortingsbygningen**, "the parliament building". See also Lesson 30, §2. **Ting** (n.) is an old Norwegian word for "gathering". **Stortinget** therefore means literally "the big gathering". The institution itself is written with a capital letter, **Stortinget**; otherwise, a small letter is used: **en stortingsmann**, "an M.P."; **et stortingsvalg**, "a parliamentary election".

8. **Som nok er verd et besøk**, "which surely is worth a visit". **Nok** is here a sentence modifier, implying assurance or admission. Note also the other meanings of the adverb **nok**:

Fikk dere nok å spise? Did you have enough to eat?

Det gikk nok en dag uten at vi hørte noe, One more day went by without our hearing anything.

9. **Finns en rekke**, "there are a number". The full form **finnes** can also be used. Similarly in the past tense **fans** and **fantes**.
10. **Ta seg tid til**, "find time to", literally "take time for oneself to". Compare **å se seg råd til**, "be able to afford", literally "to see (for) oneself means to":

Jeg ser meg ikke råd til å kjøpe bil, I can't afford to buy a car.

11. **En samling kunst**, "an art collection", "a collection of *objets d'art*". A noun is frequently attached attributively to indicate kind, where English takes a preposition: **en kopp kaffe**, "a cup of coffee". Frequently, however, Norwegian forms a compound, and occasionally a preposition is also used, e.g.:

en samling bøker	}	a collection of books
en boksamling		
en samling av bøker		

12. **En severdighet**, "a sight". Note how the noun is made up of the verb **å se**, "to see"; the adjective **verdig**, "worthy", and the suffix **-het**, "-ness", literally "seeworthiness".

Leksjon 32

SEVERDIGHETER

1. **Er det mulig å få sett**, "is it possible to see". The construction with *få* and the past participle implies the end result, the sights *seen* at the end of the sightseeing. Compare the construction with the infinitive which implies possibility in the future, opportunity or permission:
Er det mulig å få se Akershus? Is it possible to have a look at Akershus? (i.e. is it open to the public?)
 See also Lesson 22, §1.
2. **400 meter over havet**, "400 meters above sea level", frequently shortened to *m.o.h.*
 Note that in this context *m* for *meter* takes a full stop, whereas there is no full stop for the abbreviation *m* on its own. See Lesson 24, §8.
3. **Utsikt (c.)**, "view", or, in a figurative sense, "prospect":
Han har utsikt til forfremmelse, He has a prospect *or* chance of promotion.
4. **Til fots**, "by foot"; one of the many expressions where a genitive is used after the preposition *til*.
5. **Skibakken**, "the ski slope or jump". Note the two meanings of *bakke*: (1) "hill", as here, and (2) "ground": **å sitte på bakken**, "to sit on the ground". Note also the figurative usage in the expression **å komme på bar bakke**, "to be destitute", literally "to arrive on the bare ground".
6. **Holmenkollrennet**, "the Holmenkollen competition". The noun *renn* is derived from the verb **å renne**, "to run", and is used about skiing races or competitions, e.g.: **langrenn**, "long distance race"; **hopprenn**, "jumping competition"; **slalomrenn**, "*slalom* competition"; **utforrenn**, "downhill race".
7. **Ute på Bygdøy**, "out at Bygdøy". Compare the short form *ut*, implying movement: **Man kommer lett dit ut**, "it is easy to get (out) there".
8. **Farkost (c.)**, "craft for transport on water, boat". *Farkost* is derived from the verb **å fare**, "to travel". Compare **fartøy (n.)**, "vessel, boat, craft"; **farvann (n.)**, "cruising waters, seaway"; **farsott (c.)**, "epidemic", literally "travelling disease".

9. **Vigelandsanlegget**, "The Vigeland Park". **Anlegg (n.)** implies something carried out in accordance with a general plan, e.g. a group of houses, a park; **fabrikanlegg**, "factory, industrial plant". Note also **anlegg** meaning "gift, propensity":
Han har anlegg for musikk, He has a (special) gift for music.

10. **Så må De jo besøke**, "then you must of course visit". Note the sentence modifier *jo*, which here means "of course".
11. **Sightseeingbuss (c.)**. The English word is generally adopted in Norwegian. The word *turbuss* is also used, although more in the sense of "private coach".

Leksjon 33

I STORMAGASINET

1. **I formiddag**, "this morning". Norwegian distinguishes between **i dag morges** or **i dag tidlig**, "(early) this morning", and **i formiddag**, "(later) this morning", i.e. usually between breakfast and noon.
2. **Inne i**, "in, inside". Numerous examples have already occurred of this construction, adverb followed by preposition:

ut på landet , out into the country	ute på landet , in the country
inn i byen , into the town	inne i byen , in the town
3. **Det var virkelig morsomt**, "It really was amusing". Note the difference in word order. In Norwegian it is only in subordinate clauses that an adverb can be inserted between subject and predicate:

Han fortjente virkelig å vinne, He really deserved to win.
Jeg synes at han virkelig fortjente å vinne, I think he really deserved to win.
4. **Betjeningen**, "the staff". **Betjeningen** is used collectively about the staff serving the public in hotels, restaurants, cafés, etc. Compare **personalet**, which is used collectively about the staff of an office, a bank, a hospital, a library, a school, or some similar institution.
5. **Jeg kunne ikke annet enn beundre**, "I couldn't help admiring", literally "I could not other than admire". There is an expression **jeg kunne ikke hjelpe for . . .**, but it is only used when some sort of apology, however vague, is indicated:

Hun kunne ikke hjelpe for sine følelser, She could not help her feelings.
De kunne da ikke hjelpe for at vasen gikk i stykker, It wasn't *your* fault that the vase was broken; You couldn't help the vase breaking.
6. **Der var avdelinger**, "there were departments". For the adverb **der**, see *Appendix*, §48, d.
7. **Venninne** (c.), "female friend, girl friend". Note the pronunciation: **venninde**. Like the speaker on the record, many Norwegians still pronounce the *d* of the pre-1938 spelling, **venninde**.

8. **Hun var gift**, "she was married". **Å være gift**, "to be married", i.e. the *state* of being married, which is the opposite of being single; **å bli gift**, "to get married", i.e. the *action* of going through the wedding ceremony. An alternative expression for the latter is **å gifte seg**, "to marry". When referring to the person who performs the marriage ceremony, "to marry" is **å vie**, e.g.:

De ble viet av biskopen, They were married by the bishop.
9. **Hun hadde den eldste gutten sin med seg**, "She had her eldest boy with her". **Sin** and **seg** are used because they refer back to the subject of the sentence. Compare:

Han var gutten hennes, He was her son, *literally* boy.
Han var med henne, He was with her.

See *Appendix*, §9. Note also the irregular comparison **gammel—eldre—eldst**. See *Appendix*, §38.
10. **Han skulle gå på skole**, "He was to go to school". **Gå på skole**, "to attend school", is used in a general sense, whereas the definite article is usually added where there is a question of a concrete case:

Olav går på skolen hver dag, Olav goes to school every day.
11. **Mormor**, "(maternal) grandmother". **Mormor** and **farmor** (paternal grandmother) are often referred to as **bestemor**, literally "best mother". In the same way **morfars** for a mother's father, and **farfars** for a father's father, are referred to as **bestefar**, literally "best father". There is also a much less common way of referring to grandparents, namely as **godmor**, **godfar**, which should not be confused with **gudmor**, "godmother" and **gudfar**, "godfather".
12. **Hvor glade vi var**, "How happy we were". The adjective agrees with the pronoun **vi**, and has the plural form. See, however, Lesson 28, §1.

Leksjon 34

SHOPPING

1. **Shopping** (c.). The English word has been adopted in Norwegian also as a verb, **å shoppe**. Most people will, however, still feel it as more correct to say **å gjøre innkjøp**, literally "to do buying". The verbal noun **shopping** can also be rendered as **på innkjøp**, or **vi gjør innkjøp**.

Vi har en slags avtale, We have a kind of (some kind of) agreement.
 Vi har ikke tid til den slags, We have no time for that sort of thing.
 Det er noe enestående i sitt slags, It is something unique of its kind.
3. **Fôret**, "lined". The circumflex accent is used in the nouns **fôr** (n.), "lining", and **fôr** (n.), "fodder", to distinguish these nouns from the preposition, conjunction and adverb **for**. The verb also has the circumflex: **å føre**, "to line; to give fodder (to)".
4. **Hvilket nummer bruker De?** "What size do you take?" Note that **nummer**, literally "number", is used for "size" in connection with articles of clothing.
5. **Synes fruene om disse?** "Does Madam like these?" See Lesson 16, §7.
6. **Utsekt**, "selected", "first class", "excellent". Note also **søkt**, "far-fetched".
7. **Førtiåtte femti**, "48 (kroner), 50 (øre)". This is the usual way of indicating **kroner** and **øre** when the context makes it clear that money is meant. Compare English "five and six" for 5/6d.
8. **De passer**, "they fit". **Å passe** also means "to suit", "to go well with":

Denne hatten passer godt til kåpen, This hat goes well with the coat.

Alternative rendering is **å stå til**:

Denne hatten står godt til kåpen.

Note also: **denne hatten kler deg**, This hat suits you.

9. **Hvordan kjennes de?** "How do they feel?", literally, "How are they felt?" Compare the following examples of the usage of **å kjenne**, "to know", and **å kjennes**, "to feel":

Kjenner De ham? Do you know him?
 Jeg kjenner til det, I know about it.
 Jeg kjente Dem ikke igjen, I didn't recognize you.
 Det kjentes rart ut, It felt strange.
 Jeg kjenner det på meg, I feel it, I have a premonition.

When it is a question of the subjective feeling of a *person* the reflexive **å kjenne seg** is used:

Han kjente seg dårlig, He felt ill.

10. **Klemmer**, "pinch". Note **en klem**, "an embrace":

Han ga henne en ordentlig klem, He gave her a good hug.

11. **Tærne**, "the toes". Note the irregular plural **en tå, tær**.

Leksjon 35

VI KJØPER KLÆR

1. For å bestille ny dress, "to order a new suit". The indefinite article is often left out where there is a question of goods of which one normally buys only one at a time:

Han har kjøpt seg ny bil, He has bought a new car.

See also Lesson 3, §3.

Note the meaning of å bestille, "to do" with regard to occupation:

Jeg vet ikke hva han egentlig bestiller, I don't know what he really does (i.e. what his occupation is).

2. Jeg har ikke råd, "I can't afford". Råd, with the sense of "(the) means" is in this expression invariable, that is, it does not take either the preceding definite article or the following definite article. Compare å ha god råd, "to be well off". Note especially:

Han visste ikke sin arme råd, He saw no way out, was at his wit's end.

Det blir nok en råd, We'll find a way out, something will turn up.

Note that the neuter noun et råd, means "advice, counsel" and also "council":

Nå er gode råd dyre, This is a difficult situation, *literally* Now good advice is expensive.

i statsråd, at the cabinet meeting

Note also en statsråd, "a cabinet minister".

3. Jeg må først få meg ny regnfrakk, "I must first get myself a new rain-coat". Note that in this construction the reflexive pronoun is equivalent to the English pronoun preceded by "for": "get *for* myself". This is known as the *ethic dative*.

The reflexive verb å få seg is used in a number of idioms, e.g.:

Han fikk seg en god latter, He laughed heartily.

Han fikk seg ikke til å be om penger, He couldn't bring himself to ask for money.

4. Jeg har bestemt meg for et . . ., "I have decided on one . . ." Note that the Norwegian equivalent of "to decide" is reflexive. When an infinitive follows, either for or til can be used:

Hun bestemte seg til (or for) å bli, She decided to stay.

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5. Tok mål av meg, "took my measurements", literally "took measure(s) of me". Note the figurative usage:

Jeg tok fort mål av ham, I soon sized him up.

Compare the English expression "to take the measure of a man".

6. Ba meg komme, "asked me to come". See Lesson 9, §5.
7. Om to uker, "in two weeks' time". Note that om can imply (1) future time, as here; (2) during the period of: om sommeren, "in (the) summer"; and (3) on one particular occasion: Om morgenen var han borte, "In the morning (i.e. next morning) he was gone".
8. For å prøve dressen, "to try the suit on", "to have a fitting".
9. Ferdigsydd, "ready made", as opposed to skreddersydd, "tailor made". "Ready-made clothes" are referred to as konfeksjonssøm (c.), or simply as konfeksjon (c.).

Leksjon 36

HOS SKREDDEREN

1. Tøyet skal ikke være, "the material is not to be". Skäl here expresses intention or desire; må could be used equally well.
2. Litt for lyst, "a little too light (in colour)". "Light" (in weight) is lett. An extended and more emphatic form of for is altfor, "much too, far too".

Det er altfor elskverdig av Dem, It is much too kind of you.
Jeg kjenner henne bare altfor godt, I know her only too well.

3. Komme på, "come to". En dress vil komme på ca. ni hundre kroner, "A suit will come to, will cost, about 900 kroner". Note a further meaning of å komme på, "to remember, to recall", with more stress on på:

Jeg kan ikke komme på hva han heter, I can't recall his name.

4. Helull (c.), "pure wool". Compare halvull, a mixture of wool and cotton, and bomull, "cotton".
Note also the idiomatic expressions:

De er av samme ulla, They are of the same ilk, *literally* they are of the same wool.

Mye skrik og lite ull, The mountain has produced a mouse, *literally* Much crying and little wool; used to express the idea that the end product is small in comparison with the endeavour to bring it about.

5. Jeg hadde tenkt meg, "I had thought". Note the use of the reflexive verb in Norwegian. Compare:

Jeg hadde tenkt meg huset annerledes, I had imagined the house different.

Jeg kunne ikke tenke meg å gjøre det, I wouldn't dream of doing it.

6. Tøyet er vel så godt, "The material is so good, I suppose". (Appendix, §70.)

7. Skäl jeg så få lov, "may I", *literally* "shall I then have permission". This construction is a little more polite than får jeg lov.

8. Det aller siste nye, "the very latest fashion". The adverb *aller* is used to intensify superlatives:

de aller fleste, the great majority
det aller helligste, the Holy of Holies
aller helst, preferably
aller sist, last of all

9. Men farven liker jeg ikke, "but I don't like the colour". The normal word order could also be used here, but the inversion adds force to "the colour". An alternative spelling of farve is farge. Compare torv and torg (Lesson 29).

10. Marineblått, "navy blue". The preposition i is understood, and after this preposition the neuter singular form of the adjective of colours is used, irrespective of the gender of the noun whose colour is described:

en blå kjole, but en kjole i blått
to grå dresser, but to dresser i grått

Note, however, å spise frokost i det grønne, "to take breakfast in the open", *literally* "in the green", and Det er helt i det blå, "It is completely undecided", *literally* "in the blue".

Leksjon 37

TOBAKK

1. Uten å titte, "without looking". One more example of an infinitive governed by a preposition, when in English a gerund is used. Note tittern på hjørnet, "hide and seek", and en titter, "a peeping Tom".
2. De blanke pipene, "the shining pipes". Blank has several meanings in Norwegian:
 midt på blanke dagen, in broad daylight
 Det er blank løgn, It is an absolute lie.
 Jeg var helt blank, I was absolutely penniless.
 Han løp på 10 blank, He did it (*literally*, ran) in 10 seconds flat.
3. Røker pipe, "smokes a pipe". Note that Norwegian does not use an article here. Compare å spille piano, "to play the piano".
4. Mange utmerkede sorter pipetobakk, "many excellent kinds of pipe tobacco". Note the pronunciation *udmerkede*, which reflects the older spelling *udmerkede*, and is still used by many speakers. Compare Lesson 33, §7.
 After the noun sort, Norwegian does not use a preposition equivalent to the English "of". Compare Lesson 9, §12 and Lesson 17, §6.
5. Toasted refers to the adding of ingredients to tobacco during the heating process.
6. Lighter (c.). The Norwegian noun sigarett-tenner (c.) is also used. Note the hyphen which is inserted where a group of three identical consonants arises in compounds.
7. En røker, "a smoker". This noun for the agent is derived in the usual way, by adding -er to the stem of the verb. The indefinite plural ends in -e, *røkere*, and the r is preserved in the definite plural, *røkerne*, "the smokers".
8. Mange mindre tobakksbutikker, "many of the smaller tobaccoists". The comparative *mindre* is here used absolutely, without any comparison being made. See *Appendix*, §41.
 Butikk is used of a rather small shop, *forretning* (c.) of a larger one, and *magasin* (n.) of a large store, or of a highly specialized shop: *glassmagasin*, "shop specializing in glassware"; *hattemagasin*, "milliner's", *skotøymagasin*, "shoeshop", etc.
9. Osv., "and so on". See Lesson 24, §8.

Leksjon 38

JEG KJØPER RØKESAKER

1. Røkesaker, "a smoker's supplies (requisites)", literally "things for smoking". Compare *lekesaker*, "toys"; *sysaker*, "needlework outfit, sewing things"; *lappesaker*, "mending or repairing outfit especially for tyres". Compare also *drikkevarer*, "(alcoholic) drinks", literally "goods for drinking".
2. Vi har forresten . . ., "by the way, we have . . ." The adverb *forresten* is a compound consisting of the preposition *for* and the noun *resten*, "the rest", and can also be written in two words: *for resten*. The literal meaning is "as for the rest".
3. Ikke så dyre heller, "not so expensive either". The adverb *heller* used in connection with a negative means "either, neither, nor". But it also functions as a comparative to *gjærne*, "willingly" (see Lesson 8, §2). In such cases it is generally translated "rather".
 Jeg vil heller ha te enn kaffe, I'd rather have tea than coffee.
4. Snaddetobakk, "pipe tobacco". Pipe (c.) and *snadde* (c.) are used more or less interchangeably, although historically *snadde* is short for *pipesnadde*, "a short pipe". Nearly all compounds, however, have pipe-: *piperenser* (c.), "pipe-cleaner"; *piperrøker* (c.), "pipe-smoker", and also *pipetobakk*.
5. Den jeg pleier å få, "the one I usually take". See Lesson 14, §1.
6. Til lighteren min, "for my lighter". Note the preposition.

Leksjon 39

HOS FRISØREN

1. **Frisøren**, "the hairdresser". The suffix **-ør** occurs in a number of nouns derived from verbs and usually denotes profession, occupation. The parallel common gender noun applying to females sometimes ends in **-øse**:

å massere, to massage	massør, masseur	massøse, masseuse
å suflere, to prompt	sufflør, prompter	suffløse, female prompter
å instruere, to instruct	instruktør, instructor	instruktrise (or kvinnelig instruktør), female instructor
å sjarmere, to charm	sjarmør, charmer, Romeo, lady-killer	

See also Lesson 7, §12.

2. **I samfunnet**, "in society". Note the definite article in Norwegian. **Samfunn** is used of society at large, and also in a more restricted sense of associations, organizations and beings living together: **Studentersamfunnet**, "the Students' Debating Society"; **et kirkesamfunn**, "a religious community"; **et maursamfunn**, "a community of ants". Note also **å leve i samfunn med Gud**, "to live in communion with God". For other examples of the prefix **sam-**, see Lesson 4, §1.
3. **Nå for tiden**, "nowadays". Compare **før i tiden**, "in the past"; **i gamle dager**, "in the old days".
4. **En herre må klippe håret**, "A gentleman must have his hair cut". This active construction is sometimes used, provided there is no ambiguity possible, although it is the hairdresser who cuts the hair. Compare the construction further down in the text: **Damene får håret klippet**, "Ladies have their hair cut".
5. **Barberen**, "the barber". Besides the form **barber**, the longer form **barberer** is also used. In compounds, however, **barber-** is the only one that occurs: **barbersåpe** (c.), "shaving-soap", **barberblad**, "razor-blade".

6. **Står nettopp og klipper**, "is just now busy cutting". This is a typical example of how the continuous tense is expressed through two inflected verbs in Norwegian, the first of which expresses the position and the second the action being carried out:

Jeg satt og leste, I sat reading.
Han gikk og sang, He walked about singing.
Hun lå og sov, She lay sleeping.

7. **Venter på tur**, "wait for their turn". Compare **Hvis tur er det?** "Whose turn is it?", "Who is next?" **Det er min tur**, "It is my turn".

Note also **tur** (c.), "walk, trip"; **spasertur**, "walk, promenade"; **utenlandstur**, "trip abroad". Note the idiomatic **Takk for turen**, "Thank you for your company during the trip", or "Thank you for taking me on this trip". Note also **Takk for skyssen**, "Thank you for the lift".

8. **De leser gjerne i en avis**, "They usually read a newspaper". **Gjerne** here means "usually, as a rule". Synonyms are **som regel**, **i alminnelighet**. See also Lesson 8, §2.
9. **Skal nettopp til å forlate**, "is just about to leave". Note this construction to express what is imminent.
10. **Jeg barberer meg alltid selv**, "I always shave myself". Note how the demonstrative pronoun **selv** is added to the reflexive verb to underline that the shaving is being carried out by the person himself. Additional information in the *Appendix*, §57.
11. **Mannfolk** (n.), "man". This is one of the few neuter nouns for people. **Mannfolk** usually implies a masculine type, a he-man, especially in the context **et reelt mannfolk**, "a real man". **Et reelt mannfolk** also implies courage and an upright character. The corresponding noun for a woman, **et kvinnfolk**, tends to imply something derogatory, although **et reelt kvinnfolk** is laudatory.

Leksjon 40

JEG GÅR TIL BARBEREN

1. Hva var det De ønsket? "What were you wanting?" The past tense gives an added touch of politeness, just as *kunne jeg få* is more polite than *kan jeg få*.
2. Så lenge, "for a minute". Literally, *så lenge* means "so long", and is also used in the same way as English "so long" in the expressions *adjø så lenge*, *morn så lenge*, "goodbye for the present". *Ta plass så lenge* means, strictly speaking, "take a seat as long (as is necessary)". Note also *Jeg har ikke sett ham på lenge*, "I haven't seen him for a long time"; *Han hadde for lenge forlatt byen*, "He had left the town long before".
3. Imens, "in the meantime". A synonym to the adverb *imens* is *i mellomtiden*. Note that the conjunction *mens* means "while": *Mens vi venter*, while we are waiting.
4. Ja, det er nok riktig, "Yes, I am sure you are right", literally "That is no doubt correct". The sentence modifier *nok* here implies admission.
5. Se så, "well", "there", literally "look thus" or "look now". *Se så* is used either when something is finished, as here, or when something goes wrong: *Se så, der slapp han pakken*, "Bother, he dropped the parcel". Compare the exclamations *se se*, *se det*, which imply laudatory encouragement:
Se se, det var flink gutt, Well, well, there's a good boy.
6. Jeg skal se etter, "I'll check it; I'll find out". The compound verb *å se etter*, "to check", has the stress on *etter*. Compare the transitive verb *å se etter*, "to look for", with the stress on *se*:
Jeg ser etter brillene mine, I am looking for my spectacles.
7. Hva var navnet? "What is the name?" Compare *Hva var det De ønsket* above.

Leksjon 41

ÅRSTIDENE

1. Årstidene, "the seasons", literally "the times of the year". Note also *på denne tiden av året*, "(at) this time of the year".
2. Naturen, "Nature". Personified or abstract nouns or nouns used in a general sense to denote the whole of a class usually take the definite article in Norwegian, e.g.: *skjebnen*, "fate"; *forsynet*, "providence"; *mennesket*, "man(kind)"; *himmelen*, "Heaven"; *fattigdommen*, "poverty".
Skjebnen har behandlet ham ille, Fate has treated him badly.
Han tror på forsynet, He believes in providence.
Mennesket lever ikke av brød alene, Man does not live by bread alone.
 Note also the use of the article with the names of the four seasons, e.g.:
Våren kommer sent i Norge, Spring comes late in Norway.
3. For hver dag, "with every day". Also *for hver dag som går*, "with every day (that goes by)".
4. Knoppene skyter, "the buds swell". The irregular verb *å skyte* means fundamentally "to push". Today the main meaning is "to shoot", but *å skyte* still covers many shades of meaning, e.g.:
Han hadde skutt mange elger, He had shot many elks.
Han skjøt skylden over på andre, He put the blame on others.
5. Himmelen, "the sky". *Himmel* can mean "sky, firmament, Heaven":
Det var ikke en sky på himmelen, There wasn't a cloud in the sky.
Samle eder skatter i himmelen, Lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven.
I himmelens navn! In Heaven's name!
Hun var i den syvende himmel, She was in the seventh heaven.
6. Så kommer sommeren, "Then comes summer". *Så* is here a temporal conjunction, meaning "then, thereupon". It can also mean "thus, so, as":
Så gikk det til, Thus it happened.
Han kommer ikke tilbake så snart, He won't return so soon.
Han var så frisk som en fisk, He was as fit as a fiddle, *literally* as healthy as a fish.

(41)

7. **Tar ferie**, "go on holiday". **Ferie** (c.) is used in the singular about the particular vacation, and even when used about holidays in general the singular is normally used:

i ferien, during the holidays

I sommerferien reiser han nesten hvert år til utlandet, During the summer vacations he goes abroad nearly every year.

Where it is a question of counting up the vacations, the plural is used:

Lærere har lange ferier, Teachers have long vacations.

8. **De lyse netters tid**, "the time of the light nights". In genitive constructions like this the genitive -s is added to the indefinite form of the noun, **netter**, rather than to the definite form, **nettene**:

Det norske folks liv og historie, the life and history of the Norwegian people.

9. **Sankthans**, "midsummer", from **Sankt Johannes**, "St. John". Another name for midsummer is **jonsok**. Note also **sankthansaften**, "St. John's Eve", i.e. 23rd June; **sankthansdag**, 24th June, and **sankthansbål** (n.), "St. John's bonfire", i.e. the bonfire of St. John's Eve, to celebrate midsummer.

10. **Av og til trekker tunge skyer . . .**, "now and then heavy clouds spread", literally, "pull". Compare **Det trekker opp til uvær**, "A storm is gathering". This expression is also used in a figurative sense:

Det trakk opp til uvennskap mellom dem, Hostility was building up between them.

11. **Det lyner, tordner og regner**, "There is lightning, thunder and rain". Note the impersonal construction in Norwegian, with verbs corresponding to the nouns in English.

12. **Kjøres i hus**, "is carted under cover", literally "into house". With the severe winters in Norway, most of the crops have to be stored indoors. The barns are very large and so arranged that the cart or other vehicle can be driven right into the barn for unloading.

13. **Fryser til**, "freeze over, are covered with ice". Compare **Isen har lagt seg**, "The ice has settled down". Note especially **jeg fryser**, "I feel cold" (not "I am freezing", which is **jeg er iskald**); **fryser du?** "Are you cold?"

Han frøs på hendene, His hands were cold.

Hun hutret og frøs, She shivered with cold.

Note also the figurative usage: **De frøs ham ut**, "They sent him to Coventry".

Leksjon 42

LEK, SPORT OG FRILUFTSLIV

1. **Lek** (c.), "games". In a general sense, **lek** is used collectively in the singular, without an article. But: **de olympiske leker**, "the Olympic games". Note especially **å holde opp mens leken er god**, "to stop while the going is good"; **Arbeidet gikk som en lek**, "The work went with a swing, like clockwork".

2. **Mest populær**, "(the) most popular". **Populær** is one of the adjectives that form their comparative and superlative by means of **mer** and **mest**. Compare *Appendix*, §40.

3. **Det kommer an på**, "it depends on". The adverb **an** occurs with a number of verbs: **å legge an på noe**, "to aim at something"; **å gå an**, "to be done", e.g.: **Slikt går ikke an**, "That sort of thing is not done"; **å se tiden an**, "to wait and see"; **å slå an**, "to take on" in the sense of "to flourish, spread", etc. **Moten har slått an**, "The fashion has taken on (spread)"; **å slå an med pikene**, "to have a chat with the girls", "to flirt".

As a prefix, **an-** occurs in a large number of verbs borrowed from German: **å anta**, "to assume"; **å angi**, "to indicate", "to betray"; **å ansette**, "to appoint", etc.

4. **Er nok fotballen**, "is, no doubt, football". Another example of **nok** as a sentence modifier.

5. **Frilidrett** (c.), "athletics". **Frilidrett** comprises competition in running, jumping and throwing, and is rather more popular in Norway than in Great Britain.

6. **Sommer som vinter**, "summer as well as winter". A fuller expression, **så vel sommer som vinter**, is also used. Note the following expressions with **som**:

Maten var så som så, The food was so-so.

Det blir hipp som happ hva for en vi tar, It makes no difference which one we take.

Han sa som sant var at han ingen penger hadde, He said, and it was true (or: as was indeed the case), that he had no money.
som bekjent, as you know, *literally* as (is) known.

7. **Utendørs og innendørs**, "outdoors and indoors". These adverbs are, historically, prepositional expressions, with the noun in the genitive, just like **utenlands**, "abroad", and **innenlands**, "within the country". Compare **til lands**, **til sjøs**, etc.

(42)

8. Noe av en nasjonalsport, "something of a national sport". Compare the expression *litt av*, "a bit of, quite", used as an understatement:

Det var litt av en påkjenning, It was quite a strain.

Det var litt av en fest, It was quite a party.

9. Ja, det kan en vel si, "Well, I suppose one can say so". The indefinite pronoun *en* is taking over more and more from the indefinite pronoun *man*. For other ways of replacing *man*, see Lesson 5, §8.
10. *Sparkstøtting* (c.), as will be seen in the small illustration, is a special kind of sleigh, consisting of a chair-like seat on two long metal runners. The name is often shortened to *spark* (c.), and refers to the way in which it is being propelled. The "driver" stands behind the seat which is fitted with a handlebar for steering. He rests with one foot on one of the runners and kicks back rhythmically with the other. On hard snow or ice he can reach a fair speed, especially if he is fitted out with *en sparkklo*, a spiky gadget fastened to the shoe. Downhill he can of course rest with both feet on the runners. The seat can accommodate a passenger, and the *sparkstøtting* is used in winter by grown-ups and children alike.
11. Å gå på ski, "to ski", literally "to walk on skis". Similarly, å gå på skøyter, "to skate". Very popular also is å hoppe på ski, "to jump on skis".
Note that somebody who går på ski is *en skiløper*, "a skier", literally "a ski runner"; he who hopper på ski is *en skihopper*, "a ski jumper", and he who går på skøyter is *en skøyteløper*, "a skater".
12. På beina, "on their feet". The ending *-a* is the neuter definite article plural. Another irregular neuter plural of this type is *barna*, "the children". These are the only neuter nouns that take the definite article *-a* in the plural with most speakers of educated riksmål. In many dialects, however, and in nynorsk, *-a* is the regular definite article in the neuter plural.

Leksjon 43

Første del

SOMMERFERIE PÅ LANDET

1. Han var gårdbruker, "He was a farmer". Note that Norwegian, unlike English, does not use the indefinite article with nouns in the predicate indicating occupations or positions:

Han var stortingsmann, He was an M.P.

Hun var skuespillerinne, She was an actress.

2. Åker og eng, "cornfields and meadows". Åker is a field planted at different periods with corn or other grain, or with root crops or potatoes, whereas eng refers to a meadow (hayfield) only. Åker og eng are frequently mentioned together as a set phrase. Other examples of such rhyming set phrases, with different initial vowels or identical initial consonants or consonant clusters, are:

å få til odel og eie, to receive for good (*literally of property that is entailed*): odel = entail; eie = ownership

å måtte gå fra gård og grunn, to be driven from the holding:

gård = farm; grunn = land

over stokk og stein, at full speed: stokk = stock; stein = stone
i hui og hast, in a hurry

3. Ikke mindre enn, "no less than". Mindre normally refers to size, whereas færre refers to number. Mindre can, however, be used in a numerical sense when those making up the number are considered collectively, as a group:

Det var mindre mennesker der andre dagen, There were fewer people there the second day.

4. En mengde krøtter, "cattle, live stock". Krøtter (n.) is a corruption of the word kreatur (n.). See Lesson 50, §6.
5. Hønehuset, "the hen house". The first element of this compound is the collective plural form *høns*, "domestic fowl", "poultry". Høne (c.), "hen", applies to the female bird, and has the regular plural *høner*.
6. Gjessene . . . endene, "the geese . . . the ducks". Both these nouns have an irregular plural: *gås* (c.), "goose"; *gjess*, "geese"; and *ander* (c.), "duck"; *ender*, "ducks". See Appendix, §2, f, i.

Annen del

ARBEIDET PÅ EN GÅRD

1. Var det deg som kjørte? "Was it you who were driving?" The object forms of personal pronouns are often used predicatively, especially when the pronoun is followed by a relative pronoun:

Det var jeg som gjorde det } It was I who did it.
 Det var meg som gjorde det }

Object forms are necessary when the following relative pronoun (which can be omitted) is a direct or indirect object in its clause:

Det var ikke ham (som) jeg mente, It was not him (that) I meant.

2. Hesje (c.), a rack for drying hay, consisting of upright poles placed in a row with thin wires fastened horizontally to the poles, on to which the hay is hung. This operation is called å hesje høy, "to hang up the hay on the rack". Hesje is also used for drying sheaves of corn, collectively referred to as lo (c.): å hesje lo, "to hang up the sheaves of corn on the rack".
3. Jeg hjalp litt til med melkingen, "I helped a little with the milking". Å hjelpe til, "to help, assist":
- Hun hjalp til i huset, She helped in the house (i.e. with the house-work).
4. Jeg skulle gjerne bli bonde, "I should like to be a farmer". Bli implies a change from something else. Compare Han ble syk, "He was taken ill". Note the irregular plural of bonde: bønder, "farmers".

Leksjon 44

Første del

VED SJØEN

1. Ved sjøen, "by the sea". The following examples illustrate the wide usage of the preposition ved:

Huset ligger ved elven, The house is by the river.
 Bordet står ved vinduet, The table is by the window.
 Vi sitter ved bordet, We sit at the table.
 De bor like ved oss, They live near us.
 slaget ved Waterloo, the Battle of Waterloo
 Det fine ved huset er beliggenheten, The nice thing about the house is its situation.
 Han er ikke ved sine fulle fem, He is not in his right mind.
 ved seks-tiden, about six o'clock

2. Reise ned til, "go to". Norwegians use ned for places along the coast, and opp for highland and mountains. They also use ned for places in Southern Norway, and opp for places in the north: dra ned på Sørlandet, "go down to Southern Norway"; reise opp til Finnmark, "go up to Finnmark".
3. Sørlandet, "Southern Norway". Compare Østlandet, "Eastern Norway", and Vestlandet, "Western Norway", but Nord-Norge, "Northern Norway". Note that one of the counties in the north is called Nordland.
4. Barna fryder seg, "The children are delighted". Barna is the irregular definite plural of barn (n.). Note the reflexive construction in Norwegian: å fryde seg, "to be delighted, to rejoice".
5. Usjenert, "undisturbed", literally "unembarrassed". Å være sjenert means "to be shy, embarrassed": en sjenert ung mann, "a shy young man"; Han sjenerte seg for å be om penger, "He couldn't bring himself to ask for money", "He was shy of asking for money".
6. Har man fått tak i båt, "if you have got hold of a boat". Å få tak i is used both in a literal and a figurative sense:

Jeg fikk ikke tak i hva han sa, I didn't grasp what he said.

Annen del

FERIEPLANER

1. **I sommer**, "this summer". In connection with seasons, the preposition *i* is used about the season at the time of speaking, and also when referring to a season a few months before or after that season:

I sommer skal vi til London, This (coming) summer we are going to London.

Det regner mye i sommer, There is a lot of rain this summer.

I sommer besøkte vi London, This (last) summer we visited London.

Note that with months and years there is no such restriction for the use of *i*: **I mai 1814**; **i 1814**; **jeg fyller 50 i mai om to år**, "I'll be 50 in May in two years' time".

Note also **i uken som var** = **sist(e) uke**, last week, and **i uken som kommer** = **neste uke**, next week.

2. **Vi skal ligge ved sjøen**, "we are going to the seaside", literally "we shall lie by the sea".
Å ligge, "to lie", is often used in the sense of staying somewhere on holiday: **å ligge på fjellet**, "to stay in the mountains"; **å ligge på landet**, "to stay in the country". Note also the idiomatic **å ligge på latsiden**, "to be lazy", literally "to lie on the lazy side".
3. **Lar dere barna bli alene igjen da?** "Do you leave the children behind on their own, then?" The unstressed adverb *da* is often tagged on to questions that are closely correlated to a preceding statement or arise from a given situation, in the same way as "then" is tagged on in English.
4. **Bedre . . . enn**, "better . . . than". Note this expression for comparison of things that are different. Compare **like . . . som** for comparison of things that are equal:
Han er like gammel som meg, He is the same age as I (am).
5. **Spiller ingen rolle**, "is of no importance", "does not matter". **Rolle (c.)** means "part, rôle":
Hovedrollene var godt besatt, The main parts were well cast.
Rollelisten, the characters, *literally* the list of parts.
Det spiller en stor rolle, It is of great importance.
6. **Det morsomste de vet**, "the greatest fun they know". The superlative can be used as a noun, just like the positive and the comparative:
De siste skal bli de første, "The last shall be the first".

7. **Leie en hytte**, "rent a cabin". A *hytte* is usually a wooden house, often a log cabin, sometimes rather primitive and meant for summer use only, but often well constructed and suitable for all seasons. *Hytter* can vary considerably in size, but are usually used for holiday purposes only. A very large percentage of the population possess a *hytte* of their own. The most popular location for a *hytte* is either in the high mountains, 2500 to 3000 feet above sea level, or by the sea.
8. **Jeg skal høre med min kone**, "I shall speak to, consult, my wife". Note this idiomatic expression which means "speak to and extract an opinion, a promise, or help from".

Leksjon 45

Første del BILKJØRING

1. **Kjøre bil**, "drive a car". Note the absence of the indefinite article.
2. **Lære seg**, "learn". The reflexive **å lære seg** and the non-reflexive verb **å lære** are used interchangeably in most cases. But when it is a question of the learner teaching himself, the pronoun **selv** is often used in addition to the reflexive pronoun, e.g.:

Han har lært seg tysk selv, He has learnt German on his own, He has taught himself German.

One can also say: **Han har lært seg tysk på egen hånd**, literally "on (his) own hand".
3. **Fagtekniske uttrykk**, "technical terms". **Fag** (n.) means "subject, branch, profession". Compare **fagkunnskaper** (c.), "professional knowledge"; **fagmann** (c.), "expert"; **fagarbeider** (c.), "skilled workman".
4. **En utlending**, "a foreigner". Compare **en innfødt**, "a native".
5. **Tettbygde strøk**, "built-up areas". Note the special meaning of **bygd** (c.), "rural district". Compare **bygdeungdom** (c.), "youth from the rural areas"; **bygdebok**, "book on local history". For practical purposes, **bygd** is often best translated by the ecclesiastical term "parish", **sogn** (n.). For administrative purposes, the term **herred** (n.) is now used for the rural districts. Compare **herredsstyre** (n.), "rural district council".
6. **Straffebestemmelser**, "penal clauses, penal regulations". **Å bestemme**, "to decide"; **en bestemmelse**, "what has been decided", "a regulation". One can equally well say: **Det er strenge straffer** (c.) **for det**, "There are severe penalties for that". Compare **å straffe**, "to penalize"; **en straff-fange**, "a convict".

Annen del

BILEN ER I USTAND

1. **I ustand**, "out of order". Compare **i stand**, "in order". The prefix **u-** is the usual way of expressing opposites in Norwegian:

venn (c.), friend	uvenn , enemy
sannhet (c.), truth	usannhet , falsehood
lykkelig , happy	ulykkelig , unhappy

In a few cases, however, the prefix **u-** has an intensifying function:

best (n.), beast	ubest , nasty beast
vær (n.), weather	uvær , bad weather, storm

2. **Den går ikke som den skal**, "it doesn't run as it should". For the use of **gå**, see Lesson 21, §9. Note the use of **skal** where English uses "ought to" or "should".
3. **Ble utladet**, "went flat", literally "was unloaded".
4. **La vogn bli stående her**, "leave the car here", literally "let the car remain standing here". For the present participle, see *Appendix*, §65. The ending **-a** in **vogna** is the definite article singular in the feminine. **Vogn** (common gender, or feminine gender with many speakers) is used of many types of unpowered cart or carriage; also cars, although with a touch of slang. Compare **barnevogn**, "pram", literally "baby carriage".
5. **Ikke så farlig**, "not very serious". The unstressed adverb **så** here expresses degree, without any comparison being implied. Compare. **Jeg ble så redd**, "I was very frightened"; **Jeg er så vant til det**, "I am so used to it, quite used to it".
6. **Vil De da være så snill**, "will you then be good enough". The unstressed adverb **da** has here the same function as the tagged-on **da** discussed in Lesson 44, Second Part, §3. If one should ascribe a meaning to it, it would be "since that is so", referring back to the mechanic's description of the faults.
7. **Skifte olje**, "change the oil". Compare **å skifte klær**, "to change one's clothes"; **å skifte tog**, "to change trains"; **å arbeide i tre skift**, "to work in three shifts".
8. **Støtfangeren**, "the bumper", literally "the catcher of the bumps".

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9. **Det glatte føret**, "the slippery road surface". There is no real equivalent in English to the Norwegian noun **føre** (n.), which refers to surface conditions for travelling: **vinterføre**, "road conditions in winter"; **sledeføre**, "surface conditions suitable for sleighs". **Føre** is used particularly with reference to snow conditions, and it is not restricted to roads: **skiføre**, "snow suitable for skiing"; **kjelkeføre**, "conditions suitable for sledges".

Leksjon 46

Første del

HANDEL OG INDUSTRI

1. **Jordbruk** (n.), "agriculture", literally "use of (the) soil". Compare **skogbruk**, "forestry". **Et bruk** or **et gårdsbruk** is used with reference to a self-contained independent farm. **Et bruk** is also used of an industrial undertaking out in the country, especially one based on timber: **et sagbruk**, "a saw-mill".
2. **Milevide skoger**, "forests miles wide". Remember that a Norwegian **mil** (c.) is 10 kilometres, and can only be translated "mile" where the context calls for style rather than accuracy. Note that **mil** takes no ending in the indefinite plural: **tre mil**.
3. **Den . . . mellomste delen**, "the middle part". **Mellomst** occurs only as a superlative, literally "middlemost". For other examples, see *Appendix*, §39.
4. **Papir- og cellulosefabrikker**, "paper and cellulose factories". See Lesson 28, §11.
5. **Lastebiler**, "lorries", literally "loading cars".
6. **Korn** (n.), "grain". **Korn** is used collectively for oats, barley, rye and wheat. Note also **ert(er)** (c.), "pea(s)", and **mais** (c.), "maize".
7. **Innfører**, "imports". Note the prefix **inn-** where there is a clear opposition to **ut-**: **utføre**, "to export". But: **individ** (n.), "individual"; **insekt** (n.), "insect".
8. **Sydfrukter**, "fruits from the (warm lands of the) South": **banan(er)** (c.), "banana(s)"; **appelsin(er)** (c.), "orange(s)"; **drue(r)** (c.), "grape(s)", etc.
9. **I de senere år**, "in recent years". Compare **i den senere tid**, "recently".
10. **Utbygd**, "harnessed", literally "built out". Norwegians talk of **å temme fossene**, literally "to tame the waterfalls".
11. **I verden**, "in the world". Note that Norwegian uses no definite article: **en verden**, "a world". Or, more accurately, the definite article has been permanently attached to the original singular form **verd**: **verd + -en = verden**. Compare, however, **i underverdenen**, "in the underworld"; **i forbryterverdenen**, "in the world of crime", and other compounds where **verden** means "circle, milieu". A parallel to **verden** is **ørken** (c.), "desert", from an original **ørk + -en**.

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12. **Sjøfarts- og handelsbyer**, "shipping and commercial towns". See §4 above, and Lesson 28, §11.

Annen del

FORRETNINGSSAMTALE

1. **Til stede**, "present", i.e. "available". One of the instances where the preposition **til** governs an old genitive, this time ending in **-e**, instead of the usual **-s**. See Lesson 14, §9, and Lesson 12, §1.
2. **For øyeblikket**, "for the moment", "just now". One can also use the preposition **i**: **i øyeblikket**. Compare **et øyeblikk**, "just a minute", literally "a winking of an eye".
3. "**Granfoss**", a fictitious name, literally "the fir waterfall". Compare the genuine place names **Hønefoss**, **Harpefoss**, **Bardufoss**.
4. **På forhånd**, "in advance, beforehand", here: "already". Note the expression **På forhånd takk**, used in letters when you ask a favour, literally "on beforehand thanks".
5. **Å formidle**, "to handle". Note also **mellommann** (c.), "the middleman": **Det er mellommannen som går av med fortjenesten**. "It is the middleman who runs away with the profit".
6. **Særlig gode forbindelser**, "particularly good connections". Synonyms for the adverb **særlig** are **særdeles**, **spesielt**, **særskilt**. The prefix **sær-** occurs in a number of words in which it implies something special, unique: **særeie** (n.), "separate ownership" (of married people); **særpreg** (n.), "distinctive mark or feature", **særsyn** (n.), "unique phenomenon"; **særling** (c.), "eccentric person"; **særtrykk** (n.), "off-print".
7. **Såpass**, "so, that much, sufficiently". Another adverb meaning the same is **så vidt**.
8. **61 34 55**. Note that telephone numbers are printed with a space between each pair of numbers, and read in that way. As an ordinary figure. 613.455 would be read **seks hundre og tretten tusen fire hundre og femtifem**.
9. **Komme bort til meg**, "come over to me". Depending on the situation, one would say **komme opp**, "come up", **komme inn**, "come in", **komme ut**, "come out". Within the same room "come over to" is **komme bort til**, or, more literary, **komme hen til**.

Leksjon 47

Første del

LEGE, TANNLEGE OG APOTEK

1. **Tennene**, "the teeth", irregular plural of **tann** (c.), "tooth".
2. **Hvis den ikke allerede er for dårlig**, "if it isn't already too bad". Note the word order. There are two adverbs, and both are placed before the finite verb since this is a subordinate clause. Note that the negative adverb **ikke** comes first, as in English. In a main sentence, the two adverbs would be placed after the finite verb:

Den er ikke allerede for dårlig? It isn't (isn't it) already too bad?

3. **Dersom det ikke går an**, "if it isn't possible". Note the expression **å gå an**, "to be possible":

Går det an å få to billetter til i aften? Is it possible to have two tickets for this evening?

For other verbs with **an**, see Lesson 42, §3.

4. **Han kommer til å spørre**, "he will ask". **Kommer til å** is a common way of expressing the future. Formation of future tense can be found in *Appendix*, §53.
5. **Ber om å få se**, "(he) asks to see". **Be om** is a compound verb, after which the infinitive takes the infinitive mark, i.e. the particle **å**. The verb **å be**, on the other hand, adds an infinitive without the infinitive mark. See Lesson 9, §5.
6. **Hva som feiler Dem**, "what is wrong with you". The relative pronoun **som** cannot be left out when it is the subject of the relative clause. See *Appendix*, §17. Note the use of the verb **å feile**, literally "to go wrong, be wanting". Compare:

Han feilte ingenting, There was nothing wrong with him.
Det er menneskelig å feile, To err is human.

It is often used as an impersonal verb, e.g.:

Det feilte meget på at han var den beste i klassen, He was far from being the best in the class.

7. For å drive apotek, "to run a chemist's shop". Å drive means "to run" (a shop, a café, etc.), but is also used in a much wider sense: "to have as a job; to be at; to do":

Han drev som bonde i mange år, He did farming for many years.
Han driver mye med idrett, He goes in a lot for athletics.

Hva er det du driver med? What are you doing? (i.e. What particular work are you engaged in?)

8. Bevilling (c.), "licence". Norwegians themselves sometimes confuse bevilling and bevilgning (c.), "grant; concession of money", derived from å bevilge, "to grant".
9. Har De fått en resept, "if you have got a prescription". The conditional clause is indicated through the inversion of subject and verb.
10. Enkelte toalettsaker, "a few, certain toilet articles". Note the meaning "some" in the plural, as here. In the singular, however, enkelt means "one only; just one":

Han fikk én enkelt stemme, He got just one vote.

Compare the adjective enkel, "simple", which has the plural form enkle; en enkel mekanisme, "a simple mechanism"; enkle mennesker, "simple people".

11. All slags kosmetikk, som sminke . . ., "all sorts of cosmetics, such as . . .". Kosmetikk is a collective word, which has no plural. Som or såsom is used when words for specific items are added as examples to a word that stands for a group or category. Other ways of adding such examples are: for eksempel, "for instance"; som for eksempel, "as for instance"; and blant annet, "among other things".

Annen del

HOS LEGEN

1. Jeg tror jeg feiler alt mulig, jeg, "I think there are all sorts of things wrong with me". The repetition of a personal pronoun at the end of a sentence or clause is a very characteristic feature of colloquial Norwegian. This repeated pronoun is unstressed and carries no particular meaning. Compare:

Jeg vet ikke, jeg, I don't know.

This usage is by no means restricted to uneducated speakers, as is more or less the case with the corresponding construction in English: "I told him straight, I did".

Note that there is also a parallel construction where the added pro-

noun receives emphatic stress and takes on the function of a demonstrative pronoun:

Du klarer det nok, du, I'm sure you will manage.

2. Doktor Eriksen. Lege is used more and more about members of the medical profession, although doktor can also be used:

Å gå til legen } to go to the doctor.
Å gå til doktoren }

Doktor (abbreviated dr.) is used as a title, and is also used when addressing a doctor:

Bør jeg holde sengen, doktor? Ought I to stay in bed, doctor?

3. Jeg er så søvnløs, "I can't sleep", literally "I am so sleepless". Så is here used absolutely, to express a high degree:

Jeg er så forkjølet, I have such a cold.

Jeg er så trekt, I am so tired.

Often, however, så implies a comparison:

Han er så rik som en krosus, He is as rich as Croesus,

or an explanation:

Han er så stor at han klarer seg selv, He is so big (old) that he can manage on his own.

4. Vondt i ryggen, "pains in the back". Vondt is, strictly speaking, an adverb to the adjective vond, "evil", but this adverb is used as a noun in connection with pains: å ha vondt i hodet, "to have a head-ache"; å ha vondt i magen, "to have pains in the stomach". Note also the idiomatic:

Jeg har vondt av henne, I feel sorry for her.

The normal noun is onde (n.):

Alderdommen bringer mange onder, Old age brings many evils.

5. Konsul Andersen, "Consul Andersen". It is customary in Norway to address a man by the title which indicates his profession, e.g.:

tannlege Holm, literally Dentist Holm.

arkitekt Rud, literally Architect Rud.

redaktør Berg, literally Editor Berg.

6. Da blir De kanskje nødt til, "then you may have to". The present tense blir indicates future. Nødt is the past participle of å nøde, "to force", "to urge". Å være nødt til means "to be forced to", "to have to".

7. Å legge Dem inn på sykehus, "to go into hospital", literally "to put yourself in at (a) hospital". Note also the use of the passive voice:

Han ble lagt inn på sykehus, He was taken to hospital.

8. Om en to-tre måneder, "in two or three months time". See Lesson 14, §12.

Leksjon 48

Første del TEATRET

1. **Lettere ting**, "light things". The comparative *lettere* is here used absolutely, without any comparison being intended. (See *Appendix*, §41.)
2. **Første rad balkong**, "dress circle". This is often referred to as *første losjerad*, and *annen rad balkong*, "upper circle", as *annen losjerad*. *Galleriet*, "the gallery", is often referred to as *amfiteater*, or *amfi* (n.).
3. **Kunstnerisk**, "artistic". Compare *å ha kunstneriske anlegg*, "to have artistic talents". Note *kunst* (c.), "art", and *kunstverk* (n.), "work of art". Note also *kunstig*, "artificial": *kunstige blomster*, "artificial flowers"; and *kunstferdig*, "skilful; elaborate": *en kunstferdig frisyre*, "an elaborate hairstyle".
4. **Skuespillere og skuespillerinner**, "actors and actresses". See Lesson 7, §12.
5. **Oppsetningen**, "the production". *Å sette opp et stykke*, "to produce a play". Note also the inseparable compound verb *å oppsette*, "to postpone":

Vi kan ikke oppsette reisen lenger, We cannot postpone the journey any longer.
6. **Alt etter**, "all according to". See Lesson 11, §9.

Annen del

I TEATRET

1. **Til i aften**, "for this evening". *Til* is used with a number of words to indicate a particular time in the future:

De kommer til uken, They'll come next week.
Hvor skal du reise til sommeren? Where are you going this summer?
Kan du vente til i morgen? Can you wait until tomorrow?

Note also *tilårskommen*, "advanced in years".
2. **6. benk**, "sixth row". Ordinal numerals are expressed by means of cardinals, followed by a full stop. See Lesson 19, §10.
3. **Hvor mange billetter skal det være?** "How many tickets do you want?" Compare:

Jeg skal bare ha to, I only want two.
Skal det være program? Do you want a programme?

Note also another idiomatic use of *å skulle*:

Han skal være syk, He is said to be ill. They say he is ill.
4. **Billettene takk**, "Tickets, please". Note the definite article in Norwegian.
5. **Ledd så godt**, "laughed so heartily". "Heartily" can also be translated *hjertelig*. Compare *å storle*, "to roar with laughter"; *å småle*, "to laugh a little".
6. **Så godt som de spilte**, "how well they acted". Note the relative pronoun *som*, which has no equivalent in English. This *som* may, however, be left out: *Så godt de spilte*.
7. **Fra først til sist**, "from beginning to end". Note also: *fra først av*, "to begin with"; "at first"; "from the beginning"; *til sist*, "in the end".

Leksjon 49

NORSK LITTERATUR

1. **Skaldekvad, eddadikt, "skaldic poetry, eddaic poetry"**. The skaldic poetry dealt with contemporary people and events, and was carried out in a much more elaborate metre and metaphorical language than the eddaic poetry, which dealt with mythological themes. Both types of poetry have alliteration in common as a characteristic feature. For survival of such alliterations, see Lesson 43, Part 1, §2.
2. **På dansk skriftspråk, "written in Danish"**. Even if the Old Norse language died out as a written language, much of it lived on in the dialects and formed the basis for the establishment of **nynorsk** about 1850. And even if Norwegians wrote in Danish, their pronunciation remained largely Norwegian. This development makes it necessary and important, when dealing with the history of the Norwegian language, to distinguish between **skriftspråk**, "written language", and **talespråk** or **talemål** (n.), "spoken language".
3. **Holberg var nordmann, "Holberg was (a) Norwegian"**. Note the absence of the indefinite article in Norwegian.
4. **På . . . danske scener, "in . . . Danish theatres"**. **Scene** (c.) means "stage", but is often used in a wider sense to express "theatre". Compare: **å gå til scenen**, "to take up acting as a profession".
5. **1800-tallet, "the 19th century"**. Also: **det 19. århundre**. Note **i 1880-årene**, "in the 1880's".
6. **Får Norge, "Norway gets"**. This is the so called historical present tense, used to add liveliness to the style.
7. **Er kalt gullalderen, "is called the golden age"**. The passive form in -s could also have been used here: **kallés gullalderen**.
8. **Gengangere, "Ghosts"**. **Gengangere** is Ibsen's orthography; the modern spelling is **gjengangere**, literally, "those who walk again", a meaning which is well captured by the French translation, **Les Revenants**.
9. **Spilles, "are acted"**. Compare **spille piano**, "play the piano"; **spille fallitt**, "go bankrupt". Note also:

Store verdier står på spill, Large sums are at stake.

10. **Er blitt folkeeie**, literally "has become the property of the people". An expression equivalent to **folkeeie** is **allemannseie**, literally "the property of everybody".
11. **Den tids mest kjente romanforfattere**, "the most famous novelists of that period". Compare **kjent**, "known"; **ukjent**, "unknown"; **velkjent**, "well known". Note that after a genitive neither the definite article of the adjective nor the suffixed definite article of the noun can occur. Compare **den mest kjente romanforfatteren i sin tid**.
12. **Markens Grøde**, "Growth of the Soil". **Grøde** (c.) is an old poetic word which has to some extent been replaced in the modern language by the matter-of-fact word **avling** (c.), "crop". **Grøde** is related to **å gro**, "to grow". In modern Norwegian it is only the first word of a book title that receives a capital letter, unless, of course, the title contains a proper name. But in older texts all nouns were written with a capital, hence the capital G in **Markens Grøde**.
13. **Kristin Lavransdatter**, "Kristin, daughter of Lavrans". This reflects the old Norwegian system for naming females, still in use in rural districts as late as the 19th century. Compare **Bjørnson**, **Karlsen**. The suffixes **-son** and **-sen** were originally used for male descendants only; **Karlsen** means, literally, "the son of Karl". Today however, names in **-son** and **-sen**, like other family names, have been attached permanently to the family, and remain the same from generation to generation, except where the name is altered through marriage. (When **frøken Karlsen** marries **herr Holm** she becomes **fru Holm**, and is even entitled to carry her husband's title, if he has one. If **herr Holm** is a professor, **frøken Karlsen** becomes **fru professor Holm**.)
14. **Duun . . . Vesaas**. The spelling of Norwegian proper names can be very erratic. For **aa** in **Vesaas**, see Lesson 19, §10.

Leksjon 50

SØFUGLEN

1. Søfuglen, "The Sea Bird". This poem by Johan Sebastian Welhaven dates from 1839, and contains a number of orthographical and grammatical features that differ from modern Norwegian. All nouns are written with a capital initial, *å* is written *aa*, *øy* is written *ø* or *øi*, *p* and *t* are sometimes written *b* and *d*: *skyder* for *skyter*, *dybt* for *dypt*, *ud* for *ut*, *dybe* for *dype*. Long *o* is written *oe*; *groer* for *gror*, *boer* for *bor*; long *å* is written *aae*; *gaaer* for *går*. In the present tense there is a difference between singular and plural: *en Jæger gaar*, but *de klare Bølger spille*. Finally, there is the Danish word *Sø* for Norwegian *sjø*, "sea".
2. Øens høie Kyst, "the steep shore of the island". The modern form is *øy* (c.), "island". With many speakers, *øy* takes the feminine gender, especially in the definite form: *en* (or *ei*) *øy*, "an island"; *øya*, "the island".
3. Spille, "play". Here present tense plural. Modern Norwegian: *spiller*.
4. I den steile Ur, "on the steep rockstrewn slope". *Ur* (c.) is a specifically Norwegian word, meaning rockstrewn slope.
5. For Løier, "for fun". The noun *løyer* occurs only in the plural. Compare *å holde løyer med noen*, "to pull somebody's leg".
6. Det smukke Kreatur, "the beautiful creature". *Kreatur* (n.) is here used in the original sense, "being, thing created". See also Lesson 43, Part I, §4. The adjective *smukk* is rather obsolete and has been replaced by *vakker*, *pen*, *nydelig*. Compare, however, the colloquial *en smukkas*, "a handsome, well-groomed young man".
7. Kan ei drage, "cannot move". The negative adverb *ei* is obsolete, and outside poetry it survives only in a few expressions:

Enten du vil eller ei, Whether you want to or not.

Dengang ei, sa Tordenskjold, Not this time, said Tordenskjold
(quotation from a poem about the famous Norwegian hero).

Drage, "to move; to go", is in modern Norwegian *dra*. The same development has given the modern forms *si* and *ta* from the older forms *sige* and *tage*. Note also *be*, from older *bede*, and *bli* from older *blive*.

8. Redens lune Skjød, "the cosy lap of the nest". *Rede*, "nest", is here common gender; in modern Norwegian the word is neuter: *et rede*. The adjective *lun* means "cosy", especially warm and free from draught.
9. Sin Nød, "his difficulties". *Nød* (c.) means "difficult situation; difficulties", and often (but not here) "poverty". Note the proverb:

Nød lærer naken kvinne å spinne, Necessity is the mother of invention, *literally*, Need teaches (the) naked woman (how) to spin.

Note also the expressions *til nød*, "at a pinch", and *med nød og neppe*, "only just", *literally* "with need and hardly".

10. Bølgen kold sig lukker, "the cold wave closes up". The reflexive *å lukke seg* means "to shut; close":

Blomstene lukker seg om kvelden, Flowers close up at night.

Note that this is the only line where the poet takes liberties with what would be normal word order in prose.

11. I søens dybe Grunde, "in the depths of the sea". *Grunn* (c.) means "bottom"; this gives us, *literally*, "on the deep bottoms of the sea". *Grunde* is the Danish plural form, as compared with Norwegian *grunner*.
12. Den stumme Fisk, "the dumb fish". Compare *døvstum*, "deaf and dumb".

FORVIKLINGER

1. The main deviations from modern Norwegian spelling in this poem are:

æbletræ	for epletre (n.)	tagskægget	for takskjegget
fuldt	„ fullt	bode	„ bodde
vimsed	„ vimset	mit rede	„ mitt rede
liden	„ liten	kæmped	„ kjempet
forelsked sig	„ forelsket seg	fik	„ fikk
misted	„ mistet	besked	„ beskjed
forloved	„ forlovet	trilled	„ trillet
fløj	„ fløy	sprak	„ sprakk
sørged	„ sørget	faldt	„ falt
nu	„ nå	ak!	„ akk!
at gøre	„ å gjøre	sit	„ sitt
tæt	„ tett	rejstes	„ reistes
leved	„ levet or levde	nøgen	„ naken
i løn	„ i lønn	hæk	„ hekk
sukked	„ sukket	væk	„ vekk
kælder	„ kjeller	fandt	„ fant
gik	„ gikk	al	„ all
flugt	„ flukt	bleven	„ blitt
frugt	„ frukt	blev	„ ble

2. Dryssende fuldt, "over-full", literally, "sprinklingly full", so full that petals were falling off. Modern spelling keeps the double l in the neuter to avoid confusion with fult, from ful, "cunning; sly".
3. Vimsed, "bustled". Å vimse, "to move about in an erratic manner". Compare en vimsekopp, "a scatter-brain".
4. Så forloved de sig, de to, "Then they got engaged, the two of them".
5. Kart (c.), "green, unripe fruit or berry". Compare et kart, "a map".
6. Det var nu intet at gøre ved, "There was, after all, nothing to be done about that". Note the old way of rendering the infinitive mark: at. Modern spelling: å. Nu is here a sentence modifier, meaning "after all".
7. Der fik ingen besked, "Nobody knew about it", literally "Nobody got a message". For der, see Appendix, §48.
8. Ligervis, "likewise". Now obsolete; modern Norwegian would say på samme måte, på samme vis, likeså, likedan, også.
9. Al denne jammer og nød var spart, "All this misery and suffering could have been saved". The past tense var spart here stands for the conditional kunne ha vært spart.
10. Bleven, "been", obsolete form of the past participle of å bli, or rather of its old form, at blive.

APPENDIX

Outline of Norwegian Grammar

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APPENDIX

1. NOUNS

Although there are three genders in Norwegian, the use of the feminine gender is very restricted in *riksmål*, and in nearly all cases masculine and feminine nouns can be grouped together as common gender and treated in the same way.

The rules given below are for reference purposes only and do not in any case cover every noun. The best way to get to know the terminations for any particular noun is by constant practice in reading and listening to the records, rather than by attempting to learn a great many rules.

The definite plural is the same for nearly all nouns, whereas in the indefinite plural there are more variations.

2. COMMON GENDER NOUNS

(a) The indefinite article *en* precedes the nouns as a separate word. The same letters following the noun and attached to it indicate the definite article; if the noun ends in an unstressed *-e*, only the termination *-a* is added. The regular indefinite plural ending is *-er*; if the noun ends in an unstressed *-e*, only the termination *-r* is added.

Definite plural ends in *-ene*; if the noun ends in an unstressed *-e*, only the termination *-ne* is added. Examples:

Singular		Plural	
Indefinite	Definite	Indefinite	Definite
<i>en bil</i> , a car	<i>bilen</i> , the car	<i>biler</i> , cars	<i>bilene</i> , the cars
<i>en hage</i> , a garden	<i>hagen</i> , the garden	<i>hager</i> , gardens	<i>hagene</i> , the gardens

(b) A few common gender nouns like *en feil*, "a fault"; *en mil*, "ten kilometres"; *en ski*, "a ski"; *en sko*, "a shoe"; *en ting*, "a thing"; *en øre*, "an øre (coin)", take no ending in the indefinite plural, e.g.:

<i>en feil</i> , a fault	<i>feilen</i> , the fault	<i>feil</i> , faults	<i>feilene</i> , the faults
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(c) The following nouns take only *-ne* in the definite plural:

<i>en meter</i> , a metre	<i>meteren</i>	<i>meter</i>	<i>meterne</i>
<i>en liter</i> , a litre	<i>literen</i>	<i>liter</i>	<i>literne</i>

(d) Common gender nouns ending in unstressed *-er* and denoting profession, citizenship or nationality, add *-e* in the indefinite plural and *-ne* in the definite plural, e.g.:

<i>en bærer</i> , a porter	<i>bæren</i>	<i>bære</i>	<i>bærene</i>
<i>en bergenser</i> , a citizen of Bergen	<i>bergensen</i>	<i>bergense</i>	<i>bergenserne</i>
<i>en italiener</i> , an Italian	<i>italieneren</i>	<i>italienere</i>	<i>italienerne</i>

A few other nouns in *-er* are also inflected like this: *en borger*, "a citizen"; *en keiser*, "an emperor"; *en mester*, "a master"; *en kjeller*, "a cellar".

(e) In a few other common gender nouns in *-er* the unstressed *-e* is dropped in the plural, e.g.:

<i>en neger</i> , a negro	<i>negeren</i>	<i>negre</i>	<i>negrene</i>
<i>en søster</i> , a sister	<i>søsteren</i>	<i>søstre</i>	<i>søstrene</i>

(f) Some common gender nouns add the normal endings, but change their vowel in the plural, e.g.:

<i>en and</i> , a duck	<i>anden</i>	<i>ender</i>	<i>endene</i>
<i>en bok</i> , a book	<i>boken</i>	<i>bøker</i>	<i>bøkene</i>
<i>en hånd</i> , a hand	<i>hånden</i>	<i>hender</i>	<i>hendene</i>

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Among the nouns inflected like *and* are: *kraft*, "power, force", *krefter*; *natt*, "night", *netter*; *stad*, "city, town", *steder*, "places"; *stand*, "rank, profession", *stender*; *strand*, "beach", *strender*; *tann*, "tooth", *tenner*.

Among the nouns inflected like *bok* are: *bonde*, "farmer", *bønder*; *bot*, "foot", *føtter*; *rot*, "root", *rotter*.

- (g) A few nouns ending in a stressed vowel change the vowel but add only *-r*, *-rne* in the plural, e.g.:

en <i>klo</i> , a claw	<i>kloen</i>	<i>klør</i>	<i>klørne</i>
en <i>rå</i> , a yard (in ship's rigging)	<i>råen</i>	<i>rår</i>	<i>rårne</i>
en <i>tå</i> , a toe	<i>tåen</i>	<i>tør</i>	<i>tørne</i>
en <i>ku</i> , a cow	<i>kua</i>	<i>kyr</i>	<i>kyrne</i>

Ku can also be inflected regularly: *ku*, *kua*, *kuer*, *kuene*.

- (h) Note the following irregular common gender nouns denoting family relationships:

en <i>far</i> , a father	<i>faren</i>	<i>fedre</i>	<i>fedrene</i>
en <i>mor</i> , a mother	<i>moren</i>	<i>modre</i>	<i>modrene</i>
en <i>bror</i> , a brother	<i>broren</i>	<i>brødre</i>	<i>brødrene</i>
en <i>datter</i> , a daughter	<i>datteren</i>	<i>døtre</i>	<i>døtrene</i>

- (i) A few nouns form the indefinite plural through the change of vowel, but without an ending, e.g.:

en <i>gås</i> , a goose	<i>gåsa</i>	<i>gjess</i>	<i>gjessene</i>
en <i>mann</i> , a man	<i>mannen</i>	<i>menn</i>	<i>mennene</i>

3. NEUTER GENDER NOUNS

- (a) The indefinite article *et* precedes the noun as a separate word. The same letters following the noun and attached to it indicate the definite article. If the noun ends in an unstressed *-e*, only the termination *-t* is added. The plural endings are the same as for regular common gender nouns. Examples:

et <i>ansikt</i> , a face	<i>ansiktet</i> , the face	<i>ansikter</i> , faces	<i>ansiktene</i> , the faces
et <i>eple</i> , an apple	<i>eplet</i> , the apple	<i>epler</i> , apples	<i>eplene</i> , the apples

- (b) Monosyllabic neuter nouns and a few of more than one syllable take no ending in the indefinite plural, e.g.:

et <i>hus</i> , a house	<i>huset</i>	<i>hus</i>	<i>husene</i>
et <i>besøk</i> , a visit	<i>besøket</i>	<i>besøk</i>	<i>besøkene</i>
et <i>høve</i> , an opportunity	<i>høvet</i>	<i>høve</i>	<i>høvene</i>

- (c) A few monosyllabic neuter nouns take the ending *-er* in the indefinite plural, e.g.:

et <i>sted</i> , a place	<i>stedet</i>	<i>steder</i>	<i>stedene</i>
et <i>stoff</i> , a material	<i>stoffet</i>	<i>stoffer</i>	<i>stoffene</i>
et <i>syn</i> , a vision, sight	<i>synet</i>	<i>syner</i>	<i>synene</i>

- (d) Note especially the following two nouns which form the definite plural by adding *-a*:

et <i>barn</i> , a child	<i>barnet</i>	<i>barn</i>	<i>barna</i>
et <i>ben</i> (or <i>bein</i>) a leg (and foot)	<i>benet</i>	<i>ben</i>	<i>bena</i>

- (e) A few neuter nouns change the vowel and add the endings *-r*, *-rne* in the plural, e.g.:

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et <i>kne</i> , a knee	<i>kneet</i>	<i>knær</i>	<i>knærne</i>
et <i>tre</i> , a tree	<i>treet</i>	<i>trær</i>	<i>trærne</i>
et <i>forkle</i> , an apron	<i>forkleet</i>	<i>forklær</i>	<i>forklærne</i>

Like *forkle* are declined compounds in *-kle*, e.g.: *håndkle*, "towel"; *lommekle*, "handkerchief".

Note especially:

et <i>øye</i> , an eye	<i>øyet</i>	<i>øyne</i>	<i>øynene</i>
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4. COMMON AND NEUTER NOUNS

- (a) Nouns of both genders ending in unstressed *-el* and *-er* drop the unstressed *-e* in front of the indefinite and definite plural. A double consonant preceding the unstressed *-e* is then reduced to one. In the definite form singular of neuter nouns in *-el* and *-er*, the dropping of the *-e* is optional. Examples:

en <i>vinter</i> , a winter	<i>vinteren</i>	<i>vintre</i>	<i>vintrene</i>
et <i>eksempel</i> , an example	<i>eksemp(e)let</i>	<i>eksempler</i>	<i>eksempelene</i>
en <i>sykkel</i> , a bicycle	<i>sykkelen</i>	<i>sykler</i>	<i>syklene</i>

For important exceptions to this rule, see §2, d.

- (b) A final *-m* after a short vowel is always doubled in front of *-en*, *-et*, *-er*, *-ene*, e.g.:

en <i>dam</i> , a pond	<i>dammen</i>	<i>dammer</i>	<i>dammene</i>
et <i>lam</i> , a lamb	<i>lammene</i>	<i>lamm</i>	<i>lammene</i>

- (c) With some nouns, a specific meaning is attached to common gender and neuter respectively, e.g.:

en <i>kart</i> , an unripe fruit	et <i>kart</i> , a map
en <i>ting</i> , a thing	et <i>ting</i> , an assembly
en <i>følge</i> , a consequence	et <i>følge</i> , a procession; a group
en <i>fyr</i> , a chap; a fellow	et <i>fyr</i> , a lighthouse

5. FEMININE GENDER NOUNS

Although all feminine gender nouns can be inflected like common gender nouns, most *riksmål* speakers tend to use the following words as feminines:

en <i>geit</i> , a goat	en <i>øy</i> , an island
en <i>bei</i> , a moor	en <i>brakke</i> , a barrack
en <i>ku</i> , a cow	en <i>bu</i> , a store house; small cabin
en <i>vidde</i> , a mountain plateau	en <i>hytte</i> , a small cottage; chalet
en <i>jente</i> , a girl	

Among most *riksmål* speakers the feminine gender is indicated only by the ending *-a* in the definite singular, instead of the usual common gender definite article *-en*.

en *øy*, an island *øya*, the island *øyen*, islands *øyene*, the islands
en *gate*, a street *gata*, the street *gater*, streets *gatene*, the streets

Instead of the indefinite article *en*, a specific feminine indefinite article, *ei*, is sometimes used with feminine nouns: *ei øy*, an island.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL CASES:

- (a) A few nouns occur only in the plural:

<i>foreldre</i>	<i>foreldrene</i> , parents
<i>søsken</i>	<i>søsknene</i> , brother(s) and sister(s)
<i>klær</i>	<i>klærne</i> , clothes

- (b) Genitive of proper nouns is used as a plural form, meaning the members of the family:

<i>Pettersens</i>	the Pettersens
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- (c) Loan-words frequently have an irregular declension. The most common ones are:

et akvarium akvariet akvarier akvariene aquarium

Declined like akvarium are: et evangelium, "gospel"; et gymnasium, "grammar school"; et jubileum, "jubilee"; et kriterium, "criterion"; et museum, "museum"; et mysterium, "mystery"; et privilegium, "privilege"; et sentrum, "centre"; et studium, "course of study".

Note however:

en (or et) datum	(flere) data	fact
et faktum	(flere) fakta	fact
et kvantum	(store) kvanta	quantity

Note especially:

et kolli	kolliet	kolli	kolliene	package
et leksikon	leksikonet	leksika	leksikaene	encyclopedia

Irregular are also some loan-words in -s:

en binders	bindersen	binders	bindersene	paper clip
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Declined like binders are: en (or et) drops, "boiled sweet"; en kjeks, "biscuit"; et tricks (also et trikk), "trick"; en østers, "oyster".

6. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural	
C.	N.	All genders	
min	mitt	mine	my, mine
din	ditt	dine	your, yours
sin	sitt	sine	his, her, hers, its, their, theirs
vår	vårt	våre	our, ours

The singular feminine forms *mi*, *di*, *si*, are only used in colloquial Norwegian. You need not bother about these forms, but should be prepared to come across them. Use the Common Gender forms *min*, *din*, *sin*.

The possessive adjectives vary according to the gender and number of the noun to which they are attached, e.g. *min bok*, "my book"; *mitt hus*, "my house"; *mine bøker*, "my books".

The forms for the third person singular and plural, and for the second person plural, are, strictly speaking, genitive forms of the personal pronoun. These forms end in -s and are invariable:

Singular		Plural	
<i>hans</i>	his	<i>deres</i>	your
<i>hennes</i>	her	<i>Deres</i>	your (polite address)
<i>dens</i>	its	<i>deres</i>	their
<i>dets</i>			

Hans bok, "his book"; *hans hus*, "his house"; *hans bøker*, "his books".

7. The form *Deres*, written with a capital initial letter, is the polite form for "your" when one person only is being addressed, e.g.:

Hvor er *Deres* bøker? Where are your books?

When speaking to more than one person in polite address, the same form is used, but it is then written with a small initial letter, although some people prefer to use a capital here too, e.g.:

Hvor er *deres* bøker? Where are your books?

When speaking about more than one person, *deres* means "their", e.g.:

Hvor er *deres* bøker? Where are their books?

In speech these three examples will sound the same, and only the context will give the clue to the exact meaning.

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Speaking to personal friends to whom you say *du*, you use *din*, *ditt*, *dine* for "your":

Hvor har du lagt dine bøker (*bøkene dine*)? Where have you put your books?

Speaking to several persons to whom you say *du*, you use *deres*:

Hvor har dere lagt deres bøker (*bøkene deres*)? Where have you put your books?

8. In colloquial Norwegian, the tendency is towards placing the possessive adjective after the noun. The noun then always takes the definite article:

stolen min, my chair	huset ditt, your house
bøkene våre, our books	hatten hans, his hat
bordet hennes, her table	bøkene Deres, your books
bøkene deres, your books; their books	

Min, *din*, *sin*, *vår*, agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer, whereas the possessives in -s remain invariable. The same rule applies whether these possessives are used as adjectives or as pronouns:

Det er min stol, That is my chair.
Den stolen er min, That chair is mine.
Det er vårt hus, That is our house.
Huset er vårt, The house is ours.
Det er våre bøker, Those are our books.
Bøkene er våre, The books are ours.
Det er Deres hus, It is your house.
Huset er Deres, The house is yours.

9. *Sin*, (*si*), *sitt*, *sine*, correspond to "his, her, hers, its, their, theirs", and are the so-called possessive reflexives. They never form part of the subject of the clause in which they occur, but refer back to the subject. In this sense they "reflect" the subject. The possessor of the object possessed is the same person as the subject. Compare the following:

Harald leser boken sin, Harold is reading his book (i.e. his own book. The possessor of the book is Harold himself).

Boken hans ligger på bordet, His book is lying on the table. (Here the possessive forms part of the subject, so *sin* cannot be used.)

Bjarne ga Knut boken sin; Knut liker boken hans meget godt, Bjarne gave Knut his (own) book; Knut likes his (i.e. Bjarne's) book very much.

The fact that Norwegian has the special reflexive possessive *sin*, means that one can avoid the ambiguity of English "his, her, their". In the sentence: "The boy visits his father during his vacation", it is by no means clear whether it is the boy's father or somebody else's father that is being visited, or whether the visit takes place during the boy's or the father's vacation. In Norwegian all such ambiguity can be avoided:

Gutten besøker sin far i sin ferie, The boy visits his (own) father during his (i.e. the boy's) holidays.

Gutten besøker sin far i hans ferie, The boy visits his (own) father during his (i.e. the father's) holidays.

Gutten besøker hans far i sin ferie, The boy visits his (i.e. somebody else's) father during his (i.e. the boy's) holidays.

Gutten besøker hans far i hans ferie, The boy visits his (i.e. somebody else's) father during his (i.e. that gentleman's) holidays.

Sin can, in a few cases, be used without reference to the subject. The reference may be to a logical or implied subject:

Jeg ba ham skrive navnet sitt (= Jeg ba ham om han ville skrive navnet sitt), I asked him to write his name (I asked that he write his (own) name).

Sin also occurs idiomatically in some set phrases, e.g.: *til sine tider*, "off and on; now and then"; *på sine steder*, "here and there"; *å kalle tingen ved sitt rette navn*, "to call a spade a spade (*literally*, to call the thing by its proper name)".

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10. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural
C.	N.	
den, that	det, that	de, those
denne, this	dette, this	disse, these
den der, that	det der, that	de der, those
denne her, this	dette her, this	disse her, these

The forms *den der*, *denne her*, etc., are colloquial forms used much more in conversation than in written Norwegian.

After the demonstrative adjectives the noun normally takes the definite form:

den byen, that town	denne byen, this town
det huset, that house	dette huset, this house
de bøkene, those books	disse bøkene, these books

The pronouns *den der*, *denne her*, etc., when used as demonstrative adjectives, are split up so that the noun appears in the middle:

den boken der, that book	denne boken her, this book
det huset der, that house	dette huset her, this house
de bøkene der, those books	disse bøkene her, these books

In certain set phrases the noun takes no definite article after the demonstrative adjective:

Den tid, den sorg, Don't meet troubles half-way (*literally* that time, that sorrow).

For den saks skyld, as far as that goes (*literally* for that matter's sake).

Note that after a negation, *den* can mean "none at all":

Det er ikke den ting han ikke vet, There isn't a thing he doesn't know.

Det er ikke det menneske som ikke har gjort noe han angrer, There isn't a single human being who hasn't done something he regrets.

11. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Several of the interrogative adjectives and pronouns in Norwegian are indeclinable:

hvem	who, whom
hvis	whose
hva	what, which
hva for	
hvordan	what kind of

Declined are:

C.	N.	Plura	
hvilken	hvilket	hvilke	which
hva for en	hva for et	hva for noen	who, what

Hvem is used of people, usually of one person, but more than one may be referred to:

Hvem er den herren? Who is that gentleman?

Hvem spør han etter? Who(m) is he asking for?

Hvem er de to damene? Who are those two ladies?

Hva is used of things and abstract ideas, and can be both pronoun and adjective:

Hva gjør du? What are you doing?

Hva tid kommer du? What time are you coming?

Note that a preposition governing *hvem* and *hva* is usually placed at the end of the sentence as is often done in English:

Hvem gir du boken til? Who(m) are you giving the book to?

Hva bruker du pengene til? What do you use the money for?

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12. *Hvis* is the genitive of *hvem*:

Hvis sønn er han? Whose son is he?

Hvis hus er dette? Whose house is this?

The above examples of *hvis* as an adjective are today felt as literary, and colloquial Norwegian prefers to express the same idea differently, by means of verbs and prepositions:

(Whose son is he?)

Hvem er han sønn av?

(Whose house is this?)

Hvem eier dette huset?

One can also use the possessive adjective:

Hvem sin sønn er han?

Hvem sitt hus er dette?

13. *Hvilken* refers both to persons, things and abstract ideas:

Hvilken av brødrene liker De best? Which of the brothers do you like best?

Hvilken bok vil du ha? Which book do you want?

Hvilket hus bor de i? Which house do they live in?

Hvilke muligheter har han? What opportunities has he got?

Although *hvilken* is used quite a lot, there is a strong tendency in colloquial Norwegian to substitute for *hvilken* the interrogative *hva for en*:

Hva for en bok vil du ha?

Hva for et hus bor de i?

Hva for noen muligheter har han?

The interrogative expression is sometimes split up:

Hva er det for en dag i dag? What day (of the week) is it today?

14. *Hvilken* is used in exclamations:

Hvilken stemme! What a (splendid) voice!

Hvilket orkester! What an (excellent) orchestra!

Hvilke muligheter! What (marvellous) opportunities!

In colloquial Norwegian, however, such exclamations are usually expressed through *for en*, *for et*, *for noen*:

For en toske! What a fool!

For et vidunderlig vær! What marvellous weather!

For noen deilige epler! What lovely apples!

15. *Hvordan* as an interrogative adjective is rather limited in use, and is restricted to colloquial Norwegian:

Hvordan kjole skal du kjøpe? What kind of dress are you going to buy?

Hvordan vær tror du det blir? What sort of weather do you think we are going to have?

In most cases *hva slags*, "what sort of", is used:

Hva slags hus bor de i? What kind of house are they living in?

Note that when the interrogative pronoun is the subject of a subordinate clause, the relative pronoun *som* is usually added:

Vet du hvem som kommer? Do you know who is coming?

Jeg vet ikke hva som er i veien, I don't know what is wrong.

16. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES are formed in various ways:

(a) by using an interrogative word at the beginning of the sentence. Unless the interrogative word itself forms or belongs to the subject there is inversion of subject and predicate:

Hvem ser du? Who(m) do you see?

Når kommer du? When are you coming? *but*

Hvilket brev kom først? Which letter arrived first?

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(b) by inversion of subject and predicate:

Ser du huset? Do you see the house?

(c) by applying an interrogative intonation to an ordinary statement. In writing, a question-mark is then added:

Han kommer i dag? He's coming today?

17. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Practically the only relative pronoun generally used in Norwegian today is the invariable *som*, corresponding to English "who, whom, which, that, as":

Han har en bror som bor i Oslo, He has a brother who lives in Oslo.

Han har en bror som jeg ikke kjenner, He has a brother whom I don't know.

Ibsen, som var norsk, skrev mange skuespill, Ibsen, who was a Norwegian, wrote many plays.

Ibsen var, som De vet, norsk, Ibsen was, as you know, Norwegian.

The relative pronoun *som* may be left out when it is not the subject of the relative clause:

Den filmen vi så i går, var god, The film we saw yesterday was good.

Note the idiomatic use of *den som* in exclamations:

Den som hadde en bil! If only I had a car! (*literally*, He who had a car!)

18. *Der* as a relative pronoun is mainly used to avoid having the word *som* several times close together. Thus, *der* is generally used in front of the expression *som kjent*, "as is known":

Kongen, der som kjent er en ivrig seiler, reiser til Hanka i morgen, The king, who, as is well known, is a keen yachtsman, is leaving for Hanka tomorrow.

19. *Hva* usually refers to a whole sentence, or to parts of a sentence:

Han kjøpte den gamle bilen, hva jeg ikke forstår, He bought the old car, (which is) something I don't understand.

Hun sier hva hun mener, She says what she thinks.

Han er lege, hva faren også var, He is a doctor like his father (*literally*, what his father also was).

After the word *alt*, "all", the relative pronoun *hva* may be left out:

Han ville ha alt (hva) han så, He wanted everything he saw.

Jeg skal gjøre alt jeg kan, I'll do everything I can.

20. "Whose" may be rendered by *hvis*, but this has a literary flavour, and in colloquial Norwegian other alternatives are preferred, e.g.:

Jeg traff en mann hvis navn jeg har glemt } I met a man whose name I
Jeg traff en mann som jeg har glemt navnet på } have forgotten.

Hvem, although literary, is sometimes used after a preposition:

Det er mange for hvem dette er en viktig sak, There are many for whom this is an important issue.

Han skrev til sin onkel, av hvem han hadde fått et armbåndsur, He wrote to his uncle, from whom he had received a wristwatch.

Increased emphasis can be given by adding *enn* or *så enn*:

Hva du (så) enn sier, Whatever you say.

Noe som, "something which", "a fact which", is frequently used to refer back to a whole clause:

Mange bor langt unna arbeidsplassen, noe som medfører store reisutgifter, Many (people) live far from their place of work, which (fact) involves heavy travelling expenses.

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21. THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

The main rule concerning the declension of adjectives is given in point 5 of the Introduction. There are, however, exceptions which you will learn by practice, the more important being illustrated in the lessons. A resumé is given below for reference purposes only.

A final *-m* after a short vowel is doubled in front of the ending *-e*:

en tom flaske, an empty bottle	et tomt glass, an empty glass	tomme tønner, empty barrels
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22. Adjectives in two or more syllables ending in unstressed *-el*, *-en* and *-er* drop the *-e* of these syllables in front of the inflectional ending *-e*:

en enkel sak, a simple matter	et enkelt problem, a simple problem	enkle metoder, simple methods
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In the case of double consonants, one is dropped:

en gammel by, an old town	et gammelt sagn, an old legend	gamle malerier old paintings
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23. Adjectives ending in a double consonant drop one in front of neuter *-t*:

en stygg ulykke, a nasty accident	et stygt uhell, a nasty mishap	stygge farger, ugly colours
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However, the double consonant is kept in *full*, "full" and *viss*, "certain":

et fullt glass, a full glass	et visst ansvar, a certain responsibility
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This is to avoid confusion with the adjectives *ful*, "cunning" and *vis*, "wise":

et fullt uttrykk, a cunning expression	et vist svar, a wise answer
--	-----------------------------

24. Adjectives ending in a stressed vowel add *-tt* in the neuter and those ending in *-å* add no *-e* in the indefinite plural and in the definite form:

en ny bil, a new car	et nytt hus, a new house	nye omgivelser, new surroundings
den blå bilen, the blue car	et blått bånd, a blue ribbon	blå kjoler, blue dresses

Exceptions: The following adjectives ending in a stressed vowel remain invariable both in indefinite and definite singular and plural: *bra*, "good, fine"; *edru*, "sober"; *slu*, "cunning"; *sky*, "shy"; *sta*, "stubborn"; *tro*, "faithful":

et bra svar a good reply	det bra været, the good weather	bra mennesker, good people
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25. Adjectives already ending in *-t* following a long stressed vowel add another *-t* in the neuter, and shorten the vowel:

en søt pære, a sweet pear	et søtt eple, a sweet apple	søte appelsiner, sweet oranges
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Notice that *lat*, "lazy" and *kåt*, "wanton, playful, flippant" add no extra *-t* in the neuter:

en lat kar, a lazy chap	et lat barn, a lazy child	en kåt tunge, a flippant tongue	et kåt føll, a playful foal
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26. Adjectives ending in *-t* preceded by a consonant or an unstressed vowel add no ending in the indefinite neuter singular:

en rett linje, a straight line	et rett svar, a correct answer	rette gater, straight streets
en svart flekk, a black spot	et svart fjes, a black face	svarte hatter, black hats
et fillet frakk, a tattered coat	et fillet skjort, a tattered skirt	fillete klær, tattered clothes

(Appendix)

Past participles ending in -t following a consonant or an unstressed vowel add no ending in the indefinite neuter singular, but those ending in unstressed -et form the plural in -de:

en dannet mann, a cultured man	et dannet menneske, a cultured person	dannede mennesker, cultured people
en samlet familie, a united family	et samlet folk, a united people	samlede verker, collected works
en kjent forfatter, a well-known author	et kjent fenomen, a well-known phenomenon	kjente omgivelser, familiar surroundings

27. Past participles in -en take the ending -et in the neuter:

en velskrevet bok, a well-written book	et velskrevet skuespill, a well-written play	velskrevne artikler, well-written articles
---	---	---

Note that the adjectives *egen*, "special", and *megen*, "much", are inflected in this way:

en egen lukt, a peculiar smell	et eget tak, a special knack	egne trekk, special features
megen ros, much praise	med meget alvor, in great earnest	

There is a tendency to use the form in -et also in the common gender:

en sunken båt, or en sunket båt, a sunken boat

On the other hand, some past participles in -en have become pure adjectives, and keep the -a in the neuter:

en kjærkommen anledning, a welcome opportunity	et kjærkomment bidrag, a welcome contribution	kjærkomne gaver, welcome gifts
en voksen kar, a grown-up fellow	et voksen menneske, a grown-up person	voksne folk, grown-up people

28. In a number of cases the indefinite neuter has the same form as the indefinite common, e.g.:

(a) adjectives ending in -lig and -ligg:

en heldig gris, a lucky dog (literally pig)	et heldig sammentreff, a fortunate coincidence	heldige mennesker, lucky people
en billig bok, a cheap book	et billig hus, a cheap house	billige bøker, cheap books

(b) adjectives ending in -dd or in a -d which is pronounced:

en ladd pistol, a loaded pistol	et ladd gevær, a loaded gun	ladde revolvere, loaded revolvers
en fremmed nasjon, a foreign nation	et fremmed flagg, an alien flag	fremmede land, foreign lands

Exception:

en vred mann, an angry man	et vredt svar, an angry answer	vrede utrop, angry shouts
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(c) monosyllabic adjectives in -sk denoting nationality:

en fransk by, a French town	et fransk flagg, a French flag	franske viner, French wines
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a few other monosyllabic adjectives in -sk: *glemsk*, "forgetful"; *skjelmsk*, "coquettish"; *hatsk*, "hateful"; *spotsk*, "mocking"; *hånsk*, "scornful"; *trolsk*, "magic"; *løpek*, "runaway".

Adjectives in two or more syllables ending in -sk:

et italiensk maleri, an Italian painting	et kritisk øyeblikk, a critical moment
---	---

(Appendix)

Monosyllabic adjectives in -sk, other than those mentioned above, take the ending -t in the indefinite neuter:

et friskt barn, a healthy child	et ferskt brød a newly baked loaf
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

(d) a few derived adjectives ending in consonant plus -s:

et gjengs uttrykk, a standard expression	et tilfreds folk, a satisfied nation
et dagligdags fenomen, an everyday phenomenon	

(e) the following adjectives:

en glad laks, a happy-go-lucky fellow (literally, a happy salmon)	et glad ansikt, a happy face	glade ansikter, happy faces
en kry far, a proud father	et kry svar, a proud answer	krye barn, proud children

29. Invariable are

(a) a number of adjectives in -s:

felles, common; mutual	innvortes, internal
alskens, all sorts of	middels, average
avlegs, old-fashioned	nymotens, new-fangled
ens, identical	sams, common
hodekulls, headlong	stakkars, poor
	utenbys, out of town

(b) adjectives ending in unstressed -e and -a:

en moderne fabrikk, a modern factory	et moderne hus, a modern house	moderne klær, fashionable clothes
en prima kvalitet, a first-class quality	et prima merke, a first-class brand	prima varer, first-class goods

Also all present participles (ending -ende), all comparatives (ending -re) and all adjectives in -ete:

en lovende kunstner, a promising artist	et lovende forsøk, a promising attempt	lovende utsikter, promising prospect
en bedre bok, a better book	et bedre forslag, a better suggestion	bedre muligheter, better possibilities
en stripe kjole, a striped dress	et stripe skjørt, a striped skirt	stripe tøy, striped materials

Indeclinable are also:

endefram likefram liketil	} straightforward
feil, wrong; feil nummer, wrong number	

See also §24.

30. SPECIAL CASES

(a) Notice the following cases where the noun precedes the adjective:

dagen lang, the whole day long
folk flest, the majority of people
Olav den hellige, Saint Olav
Magnus den gode, Magnus the Good

(Appendix)

- (b) Normally, the adjective is declined when used predicatively:

Gutten er to år gammel, The boy is two years old.
 Barnet er to år gammelt, The child is two years old.
 Barna var ikke mer enn to år gamle, The children were no more than two years old.

Some adjectives are, however, indeclinable when used predicatively, e.g.:
 bevisst, "conscious"; bekjent med, "familiar with"; viss på, "certain of";
 glad, "happy; pleased"; glad i, "fond of":

Alle var viss på resultatet, All were certain of the result.
 Nordmenn er glad i blomster, Norwegians are fond of flowers.

- (c) Notice especially the irregular adjective for "little, small":

en liten gutt,	et lite barn,	små barn,
a little boy	a little child	little children
den lille gutten,	det lille barnet,	de små barna,
the little boy	the little child	the little children

The adjective *vesle*, "small", is invariable and is used only in the definite common and neuter singular forms:

den vesle gutten,	det vesle barnet,
the small (little) boy	the small (little) child

31. USES OF THE DEFINITE FORM OF ADJECTIVES

The definite form of the adjective is used:

- (a) after the definite article of the adjective (see Ten Points to Note, §5):

den siste viking,	det norske storting,	de norske fjell,
the last Viking	the Norwegian	the Norwegian
	national assembly	mountains

- (b) after demonstrative adjectives:
- denne morsomme filmen*
- , "this amusing film".

- (c) after personal pronouns:
- du gamle mor*
- , "old mother of mine".

- (d) after possessive adjectives:
- min kjære venn*
- , "my dear friend". Note especially:
- Din heldige gris!*
- "You lucky dog!" (
- literally*
- , pig);
- Din store kjeltring!*
- "You great scoundrel!" (often used humorously).

- (e) after genitives:
- Ibsens berømte skuespill*
- "Peer Gynt", "Ibsen's famous play
- Peer Gynt*
- ";
- dagens store begivenhet*
- , "the great event of the day".

Exceptions: After genitives indicating measure of time and place, the indefinite form of the adjective is used: *to dagers ivrig arbeid*, "two days' intensive work"; *en mils slitsom vandring*, "10 kilometres of strenuous walking".

Note that after possessive adjectives and genitives the indefinite forms of the adjective *egen* are used when it means *own*: *min egen skyld*, "my own fault"; *barnets egen far*, "the child's own father". (See also §27. Compare *hans eget vesen*, "his own personality", and *hans egne vesen*, "his stubborn personality".)

- (f) in cases where the adjective is firmly attached to a following proper name:
- Gamle Norge*
- , "Old Norway";
- Lille Eyolf*
- , "Little Eyolf";
- Harald Hårfagre*
- , "Harold Fairhair".

Note also a number of compounds often used almost as proper names:

veslegutt, junior	bestefar, grandfather
lillebror, little brother	bestemor, grandmother
lillesøster, little sister	Gamle-Erik, the devil
Gamlebyen, the old section of Oslo	gamlelandet, the old country

(Appendix)

- (g) in exclamations and addresses:

<i>kjære venn</i> , dear friend	<i>heldige fyr!</i> lucky chap!
<i>gode Gud!</i> good God!	<i>elskede</i> , darling, beloved
<i>milde himmel!</i> good heavens!	
(<i>literally</i> , mild heaven)	

- (h) in a number of set phrases:

<i>hele dagen</i> , the whole day	<i>halve natten</i> , half the night
<i>siste uke</i> , last week	<i>neste stasjon</i> , next station
<i>i siste liten</i> , in the nick of time	<i>i minste laget</i> , rather small
<i>i rette tid</i> , at the right moment	<i>i første omgang</i> , to begin with
<i>for første gang</i> , for the first time	<i>for siste gang</i> , for the last time
<i>midt på lyse dagen</i> , in broad daylight	
<i>midt på svarte natten</i> , in the middle of the night	
<i>midt på travle dagen</i> , in the middle of the busy day	

In a few expressions the indefinite form of the adjective is used with the definite article of the noun:

Vi ble ikke lang stunden, We didn't stay long.
salig mannen min, my late husband

32. ADJECTIVES AS NOUNS

In Norwegian, adjectives and participles can easily function as nouns:

<i>den unge</i> , the young (one)	<i>de unge</i> , the young (ones)
<i>den blinde</i> , the blind (one)	<i>de blinde</i> , the blind
<i>den syke</i> , the sick (one)	<i>de syke</i> , the sick
<i>den fremmede</i> , the stranger	<i>de sorgende</i> , the mourners
<i>den reisende</i> , the traveller	<i>å ta igjen det forsømte</i> , to catch up
<i>den drepte</i> , the (one who had been) killed	with what one has neglected

33. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The regular endings of the Comparative and Superlative are *-ere* and *-est*, added to the common gender form of the Positive, e.g.:

<i>glad</i> , happy	<i>gladere</i> , happier	<i>gladest</i> , happiest
<i>høy</i> , high	<i>høyere</i> , higher	<i>høyest</i> , highest

Adjectives ending in unstressed *-e* take the endings *-re*, *-st*:

<i>stille</i> , still, quiet	<i>stillere</i> , quieter	<i>stillest</i> , quietest
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34. Those ending in unstressed
- el*
- ,
- en*
- ,
- er*
- drop the
- e*
- of this syllable and where these endings are immediately preceded by a double consonant, one consonant is dropped:

<i>enkel</i> , simple	<i>enklere</i> , simpler	<i>enklest</i> , simplest
<i>doven</i> , lazy	<i>dovnere</i> , lazier	<i>dovnest</i> , laziest
<i>munter</i> , cheerful	<i>muntrere</i> , more cheerful	<i>muntest</i> , most cheerful
<i>bitter</i> , bitter	<i>bitrere</i> , more bitter	<i>bitrest</i> , most bitter

35. Adjectives in
- ig*
- ,
- lig*
- and
- som*
- take the ending
- st*
- in the Superlative:

<i>deilig</i> , beautiful	<i>deiligst</i> , most beautiful
<i>morsom</i> , amusing	<i>morsomst</i> , most amusing

36. A few adjectives change their vowels in Comparative and Superlative:

<i>lang</i> , long	<i>lengre</i> , longer	<i>lengst</i> , longest
<i>stor</i> , big	<i>større</i> , bigger	<i>størst</i> , biggest
<i>tung</i> , heavy	<i>tyngre</i> , heavier	<i>tyngst</i> , heaviest
<i>ung</i> , young	<i>ynge</i> , younger	<i>yngst</i> , youngest

Tung can also be regular: *tung*, *tungere*, *tungest*.

(Appendix)

37. Note the two irregular adjectives:

få, few	færre, fewer	færrest, fewest
nær, near	nærmere, nearer	nærmest, nearest

38. Some adjectives change the stem:

gammel, old	eldre, older	eldst, oldest
god, good	bedre, better	best, best
ille, bad		
ond, evil	verre, worse	verst, worst
vond, bad		
liten, small	mindre, smaller	minst, smallest
mange, many	flere, more	flest, most
meget, very, much	mer, more	mest, most
mye, very, much		

39. Some adjectives occur only in the Comparative and Superlative:

bakke, the back	bakkest, at the back
bortre, further away	borterst, furthest away
fremre, the more forward	fremst, foremost
indre, inner	innerst, innermost
midtre, middle	midterst, middlemost
nedre, lower	nederst, lowest
ytte, outer	ytterst, uttermost
øvre, upper	øverst, uppermost

Some adjectives occur only in the Comparative: **høyre, "right"; venstre, "left"; nordre, "northern"; søndre, "southern"; østre, "eastern"; vestre, "western".**

Some adjectives occur only in the Superlative: **akterst, "aftermost"; eneste, "sole, single"; først, "first"; forrest, "foremost"; mellomst, "middle"; sist, "last"; ypperst, "supreme".**

40. Most polysyllabic adjectives in
- en, -et, -ete, -sk, -isk, -es**
- and
- s**
- , as well as present and past participles, form their Comparatives and Superlatives by means of
- mer, mest**
- :

bakket(e), hilly	mer bakket(e), hillier	mest bakket(e), hilliest
hysterisk, hysterical	mer hysterisk, more hysterical	mest hysterisk, most hysterical
gammeldags, old-fashioned	mer gammeldags, more old-fashioned	mest gammeldags, most old-fashioned
henrivende, charming	mer henrivende, more charming	mest henrivende, most charming

41. The Comparative is sometimes used absolutely, indicating a high degree:

en bedre middag, an excellent dinner
en eldre herre, an elderly gentleman
en høyere offiser, a high-ranking officer

42. THE ADVERB

Adverbs are indeclinable. Some, like **straks, "at once"; nå, "now"; her, "here"**, are primary adverbs. Other adverbs are derived, the most important group being derived from adjectives, and from the present and past participles of verbs. Note that it is the indefinite neuter singular form of the adjective that functions as an adverb, corresponding to the derived form in **-ly** in English:

Han kommer sikkert, I am sure he will come, literally He'll surely come.
Hun spiller vidunderlig, She plays wonderfully.
Gutten var strålende glad, The boy was beamingly happy.

(Appendix)

However, in the following cases it is the indefinite singular *common gender* adjective that is used as an adverb:

Han er fullkommen frisk, He is in completely good health.
Du må ikke skrike slik, You mustn't scream like that.

Notice especially the pairs of adverbs where the shorter form indicates *direction or motion towards a place*, whereas the longer form indicates *being at a place*:

Han går hjem, He goes home. **Han er hjemme, He is at home.**
Han går ut, He goes out. **Han er ute, He is out.**
Han går inn, He goes in. **Han er inne, He is indoors.**

The adverbs *much* and *very* are rendered by:

svært, meget in front of adjectives in the positive:

Han er svært syk } He is very ill.
Han er meget syk }

meget, mye in front of adjectives in the comparative:

Han er meget sykere i dag } He is much more ill (= worse) today.
Han er mye sykere i dag }

43. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs derived from adjectives as well as a few others can usually have a comparison:

Han lo høyt, hun lo høyere, men sønnen lo høyest, He laughed loudly, she laughed more loudly, but the son laughed most loudly (the loudest).
Han undersøkte saken kritisk, mer kritisk enn noen før ham, He went into the matter critically, more critically than anybody before him.
Jeg ble der lenge, lenger enn jeg pleier, ja, jeg ble lengst av alle sammen, I stayed there long, longer than I normally do, indeed, I stayed longest of them all.

The following adverbs have an irregular comparison:

gjærne, willingly	better, more willingly	best, most willingly
ille, badly	verre, worse	verst, worst
godt } well	bedre, better	best, best
vel }		
langt, far	lenger, farther	lengst, farthest

For the position in the sentence of adverbs like **ikke, alltid, aldri**, see §73.

44. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Subject	Object	Genitive
jeg, I	meg, me	
du, De, you	deg, Dem, you	Deres, your(s)
han, he	ham, him	hans, his
hun, she	henne, her	hennes, her(s)
den, det, it	den, det, it	dens, det's, its
vi, we	oss, us	
dere, you	dere, you	deres, your(s)
de, they	dem, them	deres, their(s)

For usage of **du, De**, see note 5 to Introduction I, **Nå skal vi snakke norsk**. For the genitive forms see §6 and §7.

45. The object form is used for the direct object, the indirect object, and also when governed by a preposition:

Jeg skal hjelpe Dem, I'll help you.
Kan De si meg veien til Nationaltheatret? Can you tell me the way to the National Theatre?
Er denne hatten stor nok for Dem? Is this hat big enough for you?

(Appendix)

The object form is normally used predicatively and in comparisons:

Er det ham? Is it he (*literally* him)?

Jeg er eldre enn ham, I am older than he (is).

The subject form can, however, also be used, especially where a relative clause follows:

Det var han som fortalte meg det, It was he who told me.

Den and det are used only for inanimate objects or animals. Den refers to a noun of common gender and det to a noun of neuter gender:

Bilen er nesten ny. Vi kjøpte den i fjor, The car is almost new. We bought it last year.

Huset er nesten nytt. Vi kjøpte det i fjor, The house is almost new. We bought it last year.

47. Han, hun are occasionally used about animals:

Reven, han vet hva han gjør, The fox, he knows what he is doing.

Høna, hun legger egg, The hen, she lays eggs.

Note that han is sometimes used about wind or sea, hun sometimes about vessels.

48. THE UNSTRESSED NEUTER PRONOUN DET

Det is used:

(a) as a personal pronoun, referring back to a neuter noun in the singular:

Jeg liker bildet. Det er godt, I like the picture. It is good.

(b) as an indefinite pronoun corresponding to English *it*:

Hvem er det? Who is it?

Hva er det du sier? What is it you are saying?

Det er dyrt å reise, It is expensive to travel.

Forholdene gjør det vanskelig, Conditions make it difficult.

Note the use of det in impersonal constructions:

Det regner, It is raining.

Det blir mørkt, It is getting dark.

Norwegian uses an impersonal construction in a number of cases where English does not:

Det banker på døren, Somebody is knocking at the door. There is a knock at the door.

Det grusser i meg, I shudder (*literally* it shudders in me).

(c) as an indefinite pronoun corresponding to English *there*:

Det er ingen tvil, There is no doubt.

Det var engang en konge, There was once a king.

Er det noe jeg kan gjøre for å hjelpe? Is there anything I can do to help?

I kroken står det en sofa, In the corner there is a sofa.

(d) in a number of cases where there is often no equivalent in English:

Det gikk et helt år, A whole year went by. (There went by a whole year.)

Det kom en gammel mann gående nedover gaten, An old man came walking down the street. (There came an old man . . .)

Note also the idiomatic:

Hvor blir det av Hansen? What has happened to Hansen? (Why doesn't he come? *Literally* Where becomes it of Hansen?)

Note especially det with verbs in the passive voice:

Det ble sendt bud etter politiet, The police were sent for.

Det ble solgt mange malerier, Many paintings were sold.

(Appendix)

Det sendes et stort antall julekort hvert år, A great number of Christmas cards are sent every year.

Det skal bygges et nytt sykehus, A new hospital is going to be built.

In groups (c) and (d) above it was formerly common to use the adverb *der*: *Der er ingen tvil*. In modern Norwegian, however, *der* has in nearly all cases been replaced by *det*.

49. CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

Verbs are divided into two classes according to the way in which they form the past tense. Weak verbs form the past tense by adding a dental suffix (see below), and strong verbs without such a suffix.

WEAK VERBS

By far the greatest number of verbs are weak, and form their past tense by means of one of the following suffixes added to the stem: *-et*, *-te*, *-de* and *-dde*.

Some verbs can have one or other of two of these endings, either *-et* or *-te*, and either *-et* or *-de*. E.g.: *å vekke*, "to call"; *vekket* or *vekte*, "called"; *å leve*, "to live"; *levet* or *levde*, "lived". Verbs ending in *-et* can also have the ending *-a* in the past tense, but as this is mainly a dialectal feature it can be ignored by the learner. The past participle may be the same as the past tense or it may be formed by adding a suffix to the stem.

Infinitive	Present	Past	Past Participle
å snakke, to speak	snakker	snakket	(har) snakket
å høre, to hear	hører	hørte	(har) hørt
å leve, to live	lever	levde	(har) levd
å tro, to believe	tror	trodde	(har) trodd

A few weak verbs have a change of vowel as well as an added suffix in the past tense and the past participle, e.g.:

å telle, to count	teller	talte	(har) talt
å spørre, to ask	spør	spurte	(har) spurt
å gjøre, to do	gjør	gjorde	(har) gjort

In a few verbs the suffix has been worn away so that the verb now looks like a strong one:

å si (older <i>sige</i>), to say	sier	sa (older <i>sagde</i>)	(har) sagt
å legge, to place	legger	la (older <i>lagde</i>)	(har) lagt

50. STRONG VERBS

Strong verbs form their past without any ending, but nearly always with a change of the stem vowel. Nearly all strong verbs can be arranged in one or another of six classes, according to the vowel of the past tense form:

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
short a	long a	å	e	o	u
Infinitive	Present	Past	Past Participle		
Class I					
å synge, to sing	synger	sang	(har) sunget		
å sitte, to sit	sitter	satt	(har) sittet		
Class II					
å be, to ask	ber	ba(d)	(har) bedt		
å gi, to give	gir	ga(v)	(har) gitt		
Class III					
å ligge, to lie	ligger	la	(har) ligget		
å se, to see	ser	sa	(har) sett		

(Appendix)

Infinitive	Present	Past	Past Participle
Class IV			
å bli, to become	blir	ble	(har) blitt
å skrive, to write	skriver	skrev	(har) skrevet
Class V			
å stå, to stand	står	sto(d)	(har) stått
Class VI			
å klyve, to climb	klyver	klov	(har) kløvet

The endings for the past tense and past participle of all verbs in the course are given in the Norwegian/English section of the Alphabetical Vocabulary.

51. AUXILIARY VERBS

Unlike English, auxiliary verbs all have an infinitive in Norwegian. These verbs usually form their present and past tenses in an irregular way. They may be subdivided into tense-forming and mood-forming verbs, though with some overlapping.

Tense-Forming Auxiliaries

å ha, to have	har	hadde	(har) hatt
---------------	-----	-------	------------

Å ha is used to form the perfect and pluperfect tenses:

Jeg har fortalt ham at jeg ikke har lest boken, I have told him that I have not read the book.

Jeg fortalte ham at jeg ikke hadde lest boken, I told him that I had not read the book.

å være, to be	er	var	(har) vært
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Å være used to be the auxiliary for verbs indicating change and movement, but å være has now been ousted by å ha practically everywhere. In a few cases it is, however, still possible to use one or the other, e.g.:

Han er kommet or han har kommet, He has come.

Han er flyttet or han har flyttet, He has moved.

Det er skjedd en ulykke or det har skjedd en ulykke, An accident has happened.

Det er blitt sent or det har blitt sent, It has got late.

å bli, to become	blir	ble	(har) blitt
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Å bli is used to form the passive voice:

Sjåføren ble drept på stedet, The driver was killed on the spot.

52. MOOD-FORMING AUXILIARIES

(a) å skulle	skal, shall	skulle, should	(har) skullet
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For the use of å skulle in forming the future tense, see §53.

As a modal auxiliary, å skulle can imply promise, supposition, order, necessity, etc.:

Jeg skal bli med deg, I shall come with you.

Han skal være rik, He is supposed to be rich.

Nå skal du være snill gutt, Now please be a good boy.

Skal jeg være nødt til å komme? Shall I have to come?

(b) å ville	vil, will	ville, would	(har) villet
-------------	-----------	--------------	--------------

For the use of å ville in forming the future tense, see §53.

As a modal auxiliary, å ville can imply will, desire, wish, tendency, assumption or order:

Jeg ville gjerne hjelpe deg, I should like to help you.

Det ville gjerne bli sent før han la seg, It usually got late before he went to bed.

De vil sikkert ha hørt om ulykken, You have, no doubt, heard about the accident.

Vil du forte deg, Please hurry up.

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(c) å få, to manage	får	fikk	(har) fått
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Å få is used to express a finished action:

Fangene får rømt av og til, The prisoners manage to escape now and then.
Under oppholdet i Norge fikk han lært seg norsk, During his stay in Norway he managed to learn Norwegian.

As a modal auxiliary, å få can imply request, permission, necessity or fate:

Du får vente her, Wait here.

Får jeg gå på kino i morgen? May I go to the pictures tomorrow?

Han får finne seg i å vente, He must put up with waiting.

Det var godt han fikk gå, It was a good thing he was allowed to go.

(d) å kunne	kan, can	kunne, could	(har) kunnet
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Å kunne can imply possibility, permission, threat, admission or propriety:

Det kan gå bra, It may turn out all right.

Du kan ta min paraply, You may take my umbrella.

Du kan bare prøve å ta min sykkel, Just you try taking my bicycle.

Du kan ha rett i det, You may be right there.

(e) å måtte	må, must	måtte, must	(har) måttet
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Å måtte can imply necessity, encouragement, admonition, assumption or permission.

Jeg må få reparert bilen, I must have the car repaired.

De må bare forsyne Dem, Please help yourself.

Du må være forsiktig, You must be careful.

Det må være noe galt med bilen, There must be something wrong with the car.

Må jeg bry Dem? May I trouble you?

(f) å burde	ber, ought to	burde, ought to	(har) burdet
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Å burde implies advisability:

Du bør ta på deg varme klær, You ought to put on some warm clothes.

(g) å tør, to dare	tør	torde	(har) tort
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Å tør implies possibility or courage:

Han tør komme på andre tanker, He may change his mind (literally come on (to) other thoughts).

Ingen torde si ham imot, Nobody dared speak against him.

Note that after the modal auxiliaries the principal verb is *always* in the infinitive. (See examples above.)

53. FUTURE TENSE

The future tense is formed by means of the present tense of the auxiliary verbs skulle and ville plus the infinitive of the main verb. Skal and vil are often used interchangeably in all persons, although there is a preference for using skal in the first person and vil in the second and third persons:

Vi skal reise i morgen, We shall leave tomorrow.

Vi skal se hva vi kan gjøre, We shall see what we can do.

Du vil finne alt som det var, You will find everything as it was.

Det vil snart vise seg om han har rett, We shall soon know if he is right (literally it will soon show itself if . . .).

Dere vil ikke bli til i morgen da? You can't be persuaded to stay until tomorrow then?

Note that the infinitive is frequently left out in cases where it is a verb of motion,

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provided the direction is clearly indicated by an adverb or a preposition:

Hvor skal dere hen i sommer? Where are you going this summer?
Vi skal til London, We are going to London.

Note especially that "I am going to" plus infinitive corresponds to the Norwegian *jeg skal* plus infinitive:

Jeg skal skrive til ham i morgen, I am going to write to him tomorrow.
De skal selge bilen, They are going to sell the car.

The future is also expressed in Norwegian by the present tense, and by the expression *kommer til å* plus infinitive:

Vi reiser i morgen } We shall be leaving tomorrow.
Vi kommer til å reise i morgen }

54. FUTURE PERFECT

The future perfect is formed by *skal* or *vil* plus *ha* plus the past participle of the main verb, and indicates a future action as terminated:

Vi skal ha pusset opp huset innen 1. mai, We shall have decorated the house before May 1st.

More often, however, the future perfect is expressed by the present tense of *å få*, "to get", plus the past participle of the main verb:

Jeg skal betale regningen når jeg får solgt bilen, I'll pay the bill when I (shall) have sold the car.

55. CONDITIONAL

The conditional indicates a future action as seen from a point of time in the past. It is formed by *skulle*, *ville* plus the infinitive of the main verb, and is first and foremost used in conditional statements, being mostly rendered in English by the use of "should" or "would".

Han sa han skulle komme hvis han fikk tid, He said he would come if he got time.

Det ville være synd om han ikke kom, It would be a pity if he didn't come.

Like før vi skulle gå, ringte telefonen, Just before we were leaving, the telephone rang.

As with the future tense, a verb of motion may be left out:

Han sa at han skulle hjem, He said he was going home (he would go home).

56. PERFECT CONDITIONAL

The perfect conditional expresses an action as terminated in the future, seen from a point of time in the past. It is formed by *skulle*, *ville* plus *være*, *ha* plus the past participle of the main verb, the literal meaning in English being "should have" or "would have".

Han stilte seg opp i køen, enda han trodde alle billettene ville være solgt før det ble hans tur, He joined the queue although he believed all the tickets would have been sold by the time it was his turn.

Vi trodde været skulle ha bedret seg til dagen etter, We thought the weather should have improved by the following day.

Note that the past tense of *å få* plus the past participle of the main verb is frequently used to express the perfect conditional:

Han sa han skulle betale regningen når han fikk solgt bilen, He said he would pay the bill when he (would have) sold the car.

The student will notice that English is not always so precise in its use of tenses. In this last example, for instance, the perfect conditional would be replaced by the simple past tense.

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57. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Seg ("himself, herself, itself, themselves") is the indeclinable reflexive pronoun, used in the third person, singular and plural, and referring back to the grammatical subject of the sentence, e.g.:

Han morer seg, He amuses himself.

De morer seg, They amuse themselves.

Sometimes the reference is not to the grammatical, but to the logical subject of the sentence:

Læreren lot barna more seg, The teacher let the children amuse themselves.

For the first and second persons, Norwegian has no special reflexive pronouns corresponding to English "myself", "yourself", "ourselves", "yourselves", but uses instead the personal pronoun in the objective form:

Jeg morer meg, I amuse myself.

Du morer deg, You amuse yourself (familiar address).

De morer Dem, You amuse yourself (polite address).

Vi morer oss, We amuse ourselves.

Dere morer dere, You amuse yourselves.

The reflexive pronoun can be governed by a preposition:

De hadde ingen penger på seg, They had no money on them.

Han var fra seg av raseri, He was mad (literally from himself) with anger.

To emphasize that the action is carried out by the subject, the demonstrative pronoun *selv*, "self", can be added:

Han barberer seg selv, He shaves himself.

Barn morer seg lett selv, Children easily amuse themselves (on their own).

Note especially:

Vil De pakke hver ting for seg, Will you wrap each thing separately.

Vi gikk hver for oss, We each went on our own.

58. REFLEXIVE VERBS

A large number of verbs in Norwegian are constructed with the reflexive pronoun where English usually has a simple verb, e.g.:

å gifte seg, to marry

å barbere seg, to shave (oneself)

å vaske seg, to wash (oneself)

å like seg, to feel at home, to enjoy oneself, to have a good time

å sette seg, to sit (oneself) down

å reise seg, to get up

Note the occurrence of two successive pronouns *dere* in the second person plural when there is inversion:

Likte dere dere i Bergen? Did you have a good time (enjoy yourselves) in Bergen?

Compare:

Dere likte dere i Bergen, ikke sant? You had a good time (enjoyed yourselves) in Bergen, didn't you?

59. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Norwegian has two reciprocal pronouns, *hinannen* and *hverandre*, "each other, one another". The genitive forms are *hinannens* and *hverandres*.

In modern Norwegian *hverandre* is nearly always used, although you will frequently come across *hinannen* in older texts.

Vi hjalp hverandre, We helped one another (each other).

De delte hverandres sorger og gleder, They shared one another's (each other's) sorrows and joys.

Note that *hinannen* and *hverandre* are sometimes used without any reciprocal

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meaning:

De sto bak hverandre, They stood behind one another (each other).
Bøkene lå om hverandre, The books lay higgledy-piggledy.

60. VERBS IN -S

A large number of verbs in Norwegian end in -s. Historically, this -s is the reflexive pronoun seg that has become permanently attached to the verb, but in modern Norwegian two more functions have been added to the reflexive one, namely a reciprocal and a passive function.

Verbs in -s are conjugated by adding the ending -s to the ordinary forms of the verb. The main exceptions to this rule are that the present tense -r is always dropped, and that weak verbs in -et drop the -t in the past tense and in the past participle. S-verbs from weak verbs in -et will therefore be reduced to one form:

å undre, undrer, undret, (har) undret, to wonder, becomes
å undres, undres, undres, (har) undres.

To avoid ambiguity in such cases between the present and past tenses, it is common practice to use the s-verb in the present tense and the reflexive form in the past tense: han undres, "he wonders", but: han undret seg, "he wondered". Apart from weak verbs whose past tense and past participle end in -et, there is no ambiguity, since the present and past tenses have separate forms:

de møtes, they meet de møttes, they met
det gis, there is det gis, there was

Many s-verbs are not fully conjugated. In the past participle especially an added -s can make the consonant cluster too clumsy. Instead of (har) fortalts, "(has) been told", one prefers, (har) blitt fortalt. Sometimes an -e- is inserted: (har) kjent, "(has) known", but: (har) kjentes, "(has) been felt".

61. REFLEXIVE S-VERBS

The original reflexive meaning is preserved in a few s-verbs:

å samles, to gather å undres, to wonder
å skilles, to part å gledes, to be happy

Vi skal samles klokken 10 om formiddagen, We shall meet at 10 a.m.
De skiltes som gode venner, They parted good friends.
Jeg undres om han kommer, I wonder if he'll come.

62. RECIPROCAL S-VERBS

The mutual relationship indicated by the reciprocal s-verbs is an extension of the original reflexive meaning:

å ses, to see one another å møtes, to meet one another
å treffes, to meet one another

Vi ses på søndag, See you on Sunday (literally we see one another on Sunday).
Vi møtes hver tirsdag, We meet every Tuesday.
Vi treffes ofte hos kolonialhandleren, We often meet at the grocers.

63. PASSIVE S-VERBS

Modern Norwegian tends to make only restricted use of passive s-verbs, although until quite recently they were considered the normal way of expressing the passive. They are, however, in general use in the infinitive after modal auxiliary verbs:

Dette kan gjøres på flere måter, This can be done in several ways.
Det burde rettes på, It ought to be put right.

The passive present tense in -s is in common use in statements of a general nature:

Boksen åpnes like før innholdet skal brukes, The tin should be opened just before the contents are to be used.

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Kjøpte grammofonplater byttes ikke, Records that have been bought will not be exchanged.

Torsk fiskes i store mengder ved Lofoten, Cod is caught in great quantities in the Lofotens.

Only a few passive s-verbs are used in the past tense:

Det spurtes snart hva som hadde hendt, It was soon known what had happened.
Det saes at han var syk, It was rumoured that he was ill.
Det fantes ikke mat i huset, There was (found) no food in the house. (The passive å finnes, "to be found", is most often rendered "to be" in English.)

In the majority of cases, the passive voice in the past tense is rendered by means of the auxiliary verb å bli, "to be, to become":

Han ble sendt på sykehuset, He was sent to the hospital.
Huset ble solgt nesten med en gang, The house was sold almost at once.

This construction is used also in the present tense to indicate a specific case, and is common also in the perfect and pluperfect tenses:

Det blir nå fisket mye torsk hver dag ved Lofoten, Much cod is now being caught daily in the Lofotens.
Utstillingen blir åpnet av kongen, The exhibition will be opened by the king.
Mange malerier har alt blitt solgt, Many paintings have already been sold.
Utgiftene hadde blitt fordoblet, The expenses had been doubled.

64. Active S-Verbs

A few verbs in -s have an active sense. These are also known as *deponent* verbs (passive in form, but active in meaning): e.g.

å ferdes, to move about å lenges, to long
å trives, to feel at home å synes, to be of the opinion
å minnes, to remember

Norske sjøfolk ferdes på alle hav, Norwegian seamen sail on all seas.
Mange mennesker trives ikke i byer, Many people don't feel at home in towns.
Jeg kan ikke minnes å ha truffet hans kone, I can't remember having met his wife.

Note the following impersonal active s-verbs:

å kjennes } to feel å dages, to dawn
å føles } å våres, to become spring
å lykkes, to succeed

Det kjennes deilig å være hjemme igjen, It feels wonderful to be home again.

65. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The present participle ends in -ende, and corresponds to the English present participle in -ing. In Norwegian, however, the present participle has a very much more restricted use. It occurs generally only after the verbs komme, "to come", bli, "to become", and ha, "to have":

Gutten kom løpende, The boy came running.
Han ble sittende, He remained sitting.
Jeg har alltid noen frimerker liggende, I always keep a few stamps.

Note especially:

Vi holdt det gående, We kept things going.

As in English, the present participle may be used as an adjective:

et gjennomtrengende hvin, a piercing shriek
en spennende roman, a thrilling novel

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It is also used as an adverb:

Hun ble blussende rød. She blushed violently, *literally*, She turned burning red.

Luften var trykkende tung. The air was oppressively heavy.

Finally, the present participle may be used as a noun:

Reisende med toget til Bergen, ta plass! Passengers for Bergen, take your seats!
Støtt innsamlingen til de trengende. Support the collection in aid of the needy.

66. COMPOUND VERBS

A number of verbs in Norwegian have prefixes that modify the meaning of the basic verb. Others have adverbs and prepositions attached to them. We must therefore distinguish between the basic verb itself, verbs formed by adding prefixes, and verbs formed by adding an adverb or a preposition. Thus, **å trekke** means "to pull", **å foretrekke**, "to prefer", **å fortrekke**, "to withdraw", and **å trekke for**, "to draw" (e.g. of curtains). Similarly:

å gi, to give	å gjengi, to reproduce	å gi igjen, to give change
å gå, to go	å undergå, to undergo	å gå under, to perish, go under
å holde, to keep	å oppholde, to delay, uphold	å holde opp, to cease, hold up
å vende, to turn	å omvende, to convert	å vende om, to turn round

67. There are a great many verbs with permanent, non-detachable prefixes. Such inseparable prefixes are be-, er-, gjen-, mis-, sam-, un- and van-:

å betale, to pay	å samarbeide, to collaborate
å erfare, to experience	å unnta, to except
å gjenta, to repeat	å vanære, to dishonour
å mistenke, to suspect	

68. In a number of cases an inseparable and a separable form exist side by side, but with different meanings. Of such pairs, the inseparable verb often has a figurative meaning, whereas the separable verb expresses a more concrete idea:

å gjengi en samtale, to render (reproduce) a conversation
å gi igjen penger, to give change
å innnta en by, to conquer a town
å ta inn på et hotell, to put up at a hotel

There is a marked tendency to avoid inseparable verbs wherever possible, and to use attached adverbs and prepositions instead. Often the two types are, however, used side by side, without any change in the meaning:

Norge innfører appelsiner or **Norge fører inn appelsiner,** Norway imports oranges.

Produksjonen har avtatt or **produksjonen har tatt av,** Production has fallen off.

69. Present and past participles functioning as adjectives are inseparable whether they come from separable or inseparable verbs:

Garasjen hører til huset, The garage belongs to the house,

but:

Hus med tilhørende garasje, House with garage (belonging to it).

70. SENTENCE MODIFIERS

A few adverbs present a special problem since they cannot easily be translated directly. These adverbs are *da*, *jo*, *nok*, *visst*, and *vel*, and their function is to modify the whole sentence. They are never stressed. They indicate the speaker's attitude to what he is talking about. It may be an attitude of doubt, hesitation, hope, irritation, admission, and so on. Very subtle effects are sometimes expressed in

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this way, and you should pay great attention to these modifiers as you come across them, as nothing but keen observation and long practice can really let you into their secrets. Very often the same effect is achieved in English by a change of intonation rather than by the use of any particular word. The following examples will give you some idea of how the sentence modifiers work:

Han kom sent, men han kom da. He arrived late, but at least he did arrive.
("He arrived late, but he *did* arrive".)

Jeg skjønner ikke hvorfor han ikke kjøper villaen; han har da penger nok. I don't understand why he doesn't buy the villa; money is no object to him.
(After all, he has plenty of money.)

Det var en slitsom reise, men vi kom jo fram til sist. It was a tiring journey, but we did get there in the end, you know.

Han kommer nok ikke. It doesn't look as if he is coming.

Han kommer vel. I dare say he'll come.

Han har visst glemt det. I dare say he has forgotten it.

71. WORD ORDER

Although the word order in Norwegian is often the same as in English, this proves by experience to be one of the last things a foreign learner will get absolutely right.

Both in main sentences and in subordinate clauses, the normal word order is subject—predicate—direct object:

Jeg leverte boken, I handed over the book.

Du vet at jeg leverte boken, You know that I handed over the book.

An indirect object precedes the direct object:

Jeg leverte ham boken, I handed him the book.

Du vet at jeg leverte ham boken, You know that I handed him the book.

An adjunct follows the direct object:

Jeg leverte ham boken i går, I handed him the book yesterday.

Du vet at jeg leverte ham boken i går, You know . . .

The same word order applies when the verb is a compound tense:

Jeg har levert boken, I have handed over the book.

Jeg har levert ham boken, I have handed him the book.

Du vet at jeg har levert boken, You know that I have handed over the book.

Du vet at jeg hadde levert ham boken. You know that I had handed him the book.

Inversion of subject and predicate is used to form questions:

Leverte jeg ham boken? Did I hand him the book?

Så du at jeg leverte ham boken? Did you see that I handed him the book?

In a compound tense the subject of such questions comes after the auxiliary verb

Har jeg levert ham boken? Have I handed him the book?

72. If some part of the sentence other than the subject and predicate is placed at the head of the sentence (usually for emphasis), there is inversion:

Jeg leverte ham boken i går, I handed him the book yesterday.

But:

I går leverte jeg ham boken.

Another alternative is **Boken leverte jeg ham i går** and, less often, **Ham leverte jeg boken i går**.

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Inversion also takes place when a subordinate clause precedes the main sentence:

Som du bad meg, leverte jeg ham boken i går, As you asked me, I handed him the book yesterday.

Note that this also applies to inserted subjects and predicates:

Boken, sa han, leverte han ham i går, The book, he said, he handed him yesterday.

A conjunction does not cause inversion, whether it is inserted or merely implied:

Jeg besøkte ham i går, og jeg leverte ham boken, I saw him yesterday, and I handed him the book.

Jeg leverte ham boken, men jeg fikk ingen penger, I handed him the book, but I received no money.

Du vet jeg leverte ham boken, You know (that) I handed him the book.

In the case of conditional clauses, however, there is inversion *if* the conjunction (e.g. *hvis*) is omitted:

Hvis du ser ham, så lever ham boken, If you see him, then hand him the book.

But: Ser du ham, så lever ham boken.

73. There are special rules governing the position of the negative adverb *ikke*, "not", and a few other adverbs and adverbial expressions of time, e.g.:

alltid, always	av og til, now and then
aldri, never	som regel, as a rule
ofte, often	som oftest, in most cases
sjelden, seldom	

In a main sentence, these adverbs come immediately after the finite verb:

Jeg ser ikke boken, I don't see the book.

Jeg har ikke sett boken, I have not seen the book.

If the direct object is a personal pronoun, these adverbs come after the direct object, unless the tense is a compound one:

Jeg ser ham ikke, I do not see him

But: Jeg har ikke sett ham, I have not seen him.

On the other hand, in a subordinate clause, these adverbs precede the finite verb:

Jeg fortalte deg at jeg ikke så boken, I told you that I did not see the book.

Jeg fortalte deg at jeg ikke hadde sett boken, I told you that I had not seen the book.

74. Note finally that, on the whole, Norwegian tends to avoid insertions, so typical of English. Instead of saying "Olav, having delivered the book, returned to the office", Norwegian prefers *Da Olav hadde levert boken, vendte han tilbake til kontoret*. Where insertions occur, they are usually placed in such a way that they do not separate subject and predicate. Where English has "Olav, despite everything, was quite pleased", Norwegian has *Olav var, tross alt, tilfreds*.

75. For stylistic purposes, the rules above can be overridden. Very common is the placing of a part of the predicate at the beginning of the sentence, whereby inversion of subject and predicate takes place. The part of the sentence thus placed initially usually receives some extra prominence:

Dagen etter kom han, The next day he came.

Boken hadde han glemt, dokumentene husket han, The book he had forgotten; the documents he remembered.

Alltid møtte han opp når kyststruten kom, Always he turned up when the coastal steamer arrived.

Note, however, that an adverb placed initially does not always itself carry stress, but transfers extra stress to some other word in the sentence by placing it in a position different from the normal one. Compare *jeg vet ikke*, "I do not know", where *vet* has the main stress, and *ikke vet jeg*, where *jeg* receives strong stress.

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Similarly Ibsen, in a well-known quotation from "Peer Gynt", gives the adjective *slik*, "such", strong stress by placing the adverb *aldri* at the head of the sentence:

Aldri red jeg slik en fole, Never did I ride such a foal.

The stress is here further emphasized by the adjective being placed before the indefinite article. You should make a point of noticing such irregular syntax when you come across it in Norwegian texts, but use it very sparingly yourself until you have mastered thoroughly the general rules given above.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions govern nouns as in English (*på bordet*, "on the table", i Oslo, "in Oslo"). They are also used with the infinitive of verbs where in English the verbal noun in "-ing" would be required: *Jeg er glad i å lese*. I am fond of reading. Remember that a given preposition in a given context in English is not necessarily rendered in that context in Norwegian by the same preposition; for instance where English has "by train", the Norwegian equivalent is *med toget*, using *med* which normally means "with".